

U.S. warns UNESCO

PARIS (R) — The United States, fighting efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to win international recognition, has warned a U.N. agency against granting full Palestinian membership, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday. Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton said he told the head of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) last Saturday that the United States would stay out of the Paris-based agency for good if the State of Palestine were allowed to join. "I said then that if the Palestine Liberation Organisation is admitted it will effectively end any U.S. consideration of recognition," Bolton said. Bolton said the United States left the organisation in 1964 — taking its 25 per cent share of the budget with it — followed by Britain and Singapore. All accused UNESCO of being too political and badly-run. Bolton's private meeting with Federico Mayor, director-general of the 153-nation U.N. body, was a further sign of Washington's opposition to the PLO's drive for recognition. Bolton, put in charge of U.S. relations with international organisations in May, is battling on several fronts.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية والراي

Jordan wins bronze

AMMAN: Jordan defeated Tunisia 75-57 in a match played in Damascus Wednesday night at 8th Arab basketball championship for men, which qualified the Jordanian team for the bronze medal.

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King sends message to Iraq

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Wednesday received a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein dealing with bilateral relations, the latest Arab developments, and the situation on the Lebanese scene.

The message was delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem during an audience with the Iraqi president Wednesday. Present at the audience were Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

Chinese minister due here Sept. 16

AMMAN (Petra) — Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qunzhi is expected to arrive in Jordan on September 16-18, 1989, at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. During his three-day visit, the Chinese official will meet with senior Jordanian officials and hold talks on issues of mutual interest and current international affairs.

'Kuwait to buy \$700m Soviet arms'

LONDON (AP) — Kuwait is negotiating with the Soviet Union to buy \$700 million worth of weapons including T-72 tanks and anti-tank weapons, Jane's Defence Weekly said Wednesday. It said the deal, part of a \$5.4 billion upgrading of Kuwait's military strength, includes American and British weapons of selling tanks to Kuwait, and underlines Moscow's growing influence in the Gulf. Jane's, a respected journal of military affairs, said the Soviet deal follows an agreement by Kuwait to buy 200 Yugoslav-made M-84s, a variant of the T-72 tank, and pay the bill by writing off Yugoslav debt for oil and petroleum products. "The new Soviet deal under negotiation would be linked to joint oil ventures."



King visits Air Force Command

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, said Wednesday that Jordan was capable of "adapting itself to the circumstances and surmounting the recent difficulties through the awareness of its sons and the backing of its Arab brothers, foremost of whom is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Gulf countries and Iraq."

Addressing Royal Air Force officers during a visit he paid Wednesday to the Royal Jordanian Air Force Command, the King stressed that

Jordan "would always side with its brothers under all circumstances and conditions."

The King also called on officers to exert "further efforts and make sacrifices for the best of this homeland."

At the outset of the visit, the Royal Jordanian Air Force commander briefed the King on the air force's duties, responsibilities, and its various training exercises.

The King was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleh.

Strike Paralyzes Gaza; 11 shot and wounded

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A commercial strike struck down the occupied Gaza Strip's largest city Wednesday in protest against the shooting death of a Palestinian by Israeli soldiers during a stone-throwing protest the day before. In Khan Yunis, also in the Gaza Strip, soldiers opened fire during a stone-throwing protest demonstration, wounding nine Palestinians, reports said.

The wounded included two 12-year-old boys shot in the legs with plastic bullets and a 22-year-old shot twice in the stomach, hospital officials said. In the West Bank, the occupation army completed the reopening of schools, which were closed for much of the 20-month Palestinian uprising, by allowing 10th grade students to return to class.

In Gaza City, stores and businesses were closed following the death Tuesday of Ismail Abu Jayyab, 27, who was the leader of a students group at the closed Islamic University. He had been jailed four times without charges during the uprising.

Masked youths set tires ablaze and threw up makeshift roadblocks in several neighborhoods in Gaza City, which has a population of nearly 200,000 people. The town of Deir Al Balah, where Abu Jayyab was from, also was shut by a strike. No casualties were reported in

the protest, but a 39-year-old municipal worker was shot several times by unknown assailants in Gaza City. He was transferred to hospital for surgery.

After Abu Jayyab's death Tuesday, Palestinian witnesses said he was shot by soldiers after a firebomb was thrown at a military vehicle and during stone throwing at troops in downtown Palestine Square.

The English-Language Jerusalem Post quoted a witness as saying, "Abu Jayyab was shot in the face at close range."

Officials at Shifa hospital, where the wounded Abu Jayyab was brought by soldiers, said he died of a single bullet wound above the right eye.

In the occupied West Bank, the army reported no violence as about 45,000 students returned to high school classes for the first time since January.

The army closed all schools in the West Bank early in the uprising, keeping more than 300,000 students from class. Officials maintained the schools served as hotbeds for organising stone-throwing protests against soldiers.

Schools were opened briefly twice, but each time they were shut again under military order. The latest phased reopening, which started July 22, came following complaints by the United States and human rights groups

that closure of schools was unfairly depriving Palestinians of an education.

Schools remained open in the Gaza Strip throughout the uprising, except for individual institutions shut for brief periods. Since West Bank classes resumed, the army has closed several individual schools where protests broke out.

Arab states have requested an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to condemn Israel's expulsion of five Palestinians from the occupied territories last weekend.

In a letter from Qatar on behalf of the group of Arab states, the Security Council was asked to "consider the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory and in particular the deportation of Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territory."

The meeting was expected to be held Thursday or Friday, sources said.

Representatives of the European Community (EC) protested to the Israeli foreign ministry Tuesday against the expulsions. Diplomats from France, Spain and Italy delivered their protest to Yeshayahu Aung, the foreign ministry's deputy director-general.

Israel accused the five Palestinians of leading the uprising. Four were sent to Lebanon and a fifth was sent to France.

Scheer mission under fire

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A French envoy on a Lebanon peace mission dodged shells when artillery duels erupted in Beirut Wednesday while he was talking with Muslim leaders.

Breaving gunfire on his way to west Beirut, envoy Francois Scheer was later forced to hold the talks in a corridor as shells crashed around the house where he was meeting a Muslim theologian.

On the other side of the city, two French post office engineers were among four people wounded in shelling of the blockaded Christian enclave, held by troops loyal to army commander Major-General Michel Aoun.

Soviet envoy leaves Iraq

Soviet envoy Gennady Tarasov left for Moscow Wednesday after talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Iraqi leaders on efforts to end the bloodbath in Lebanon.

In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, a United Nations envoy delivered a message from U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar to King Fahd

dealing with the Lebanese crisis.

The envoy, Jean-Claude Aime, handed the letter to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said.

Aime is on a tour of the three member countries of a tripartite committee on Lebanon. It includes King Fahd, King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Lebanese press reports have said that while Tarasov was in the area, the Kremlin urged Perez de Cuellar to help convince Fahd, Hassan and Benjedid to revive their mediation effort, suspended last month.

Tarasov will report to Soviet leaders in the Kremlin on his consultations in Damascus, Beirut, Amman and Baghdad over the last 10 days, officials reported.

His mission was the first serious Soviet effort to mediate an end to Lebanon's civil war and reflected the Kremlin's growing influence in the region.

Iraq, one of Moscow's main allies in the Arab World, backs forces led by Aoun.

A PLO official said Tarasov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, met Arafat in Baghdad Tuesday and discussed the Lebanese crisis.

The official, who asked not to be named, told the Associated Press that Arafat expressed his full support for the Soviet mission.

Arafat said Tarasov's shuttle diplomacy was "helping to defuse the situation in Lebanon."

But the PLO official said Arafat reiterated the PLO demand for deploying an Arab peacekeeping

force in Lebanon to help police the ceasefire and assist in efforts to end the political crisis.

Security sources said the latest bout of fighting in Beirut broke out between Aoun's men and Syrian forces and their allies as French envoy Scheer drove across the green line dividing Beirut in an armoured-plated car.

On schedule, he held talks with Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, the top religious authority for Lebanon's 1.5 million Shi'ite community.

Two shells fell outside Shamseddine's house during the meeting, forcing the discussions to be switched to the relative safety of a corridor.

Security sources said five people were wounded in the shelling of west Beirut.

Earlier, Scheer had two hours of talks with Maronite Christian Patriarch Nasrallah Butros Sfeir at his seat in the Christian suburbs of Bikiri, northeast of Beirut.

The din of artillery and mortar bomb explosions echoed across the Lebanese capital where overnight battles killed three people and wounded 18 others.

Political sources said Scheer's talks focused on persuading the rival parties to adhere to a ceasefire, stop air, sea and land arms shipments to all Lebanese factions and the formation of a security committee to search ships for weapons.

The envoy described the meeting as "useful," but declined comment on talks he held Tuesday with Aoun and Syrian-backed acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss.

Scheer, secretary-general of

France's Foreign Ministry, arrived in Beirut Tuesday after two days of talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus seeking to arrange a ceasefire and reactivate the stalled Arab League mediation effort.

The French peace plan calls for lifting blockades imposed by both sides, a halt to arms deliveries to the warring factions, political reforms that will distribute power equally between Christians and Muslims and the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Venice of the People Radin, mouthpiece of the Lebanese Communist Party, said Scheer's proposals had been "rejected by the nationalist forces."

A senior Iraqi official has denied that the Soviet Union had mounted a diplomatic initiative to end the bitter feud between Syria and Iraq.

The official, who asked not to be named said the visit to Baghdad by Tarasov is not connected with Iraq-Syrian relations.

Tarasov held talks Monday and Tuesday with Iraqi government officials and also brought a letter from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to President Saddam Hussein.

The contents of the letter were not disclosed, but Soviet officials said it dealt with the situation in Lebanon.

The Iraqi official said the question of mediation between Iraq and Syria was not raised during the talks Tarasov held with the Iraqi leaders.

"He was here to review with us how can the Soviet Union help to end the present carnage in Lebanon," he said.

Rabin, Peres say election plan running out of steam

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli leaders admitted Wednesday their proposal for Palestinian elections was running out of steam amid mounting violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"I cannot deny that the 'peace' initiative and efforts to bring a political solution to negotiations between Israel and Palestinians has lost momentum," said Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, architect of the plan unveiled five months ago.

Speaking to reporters while touring Nablus, the largest West Bank city, Rabin also warned Palestinians against escalating the uprising.

"Violence will be met by force. They will achieve nothing but further damage to themselves," said Rabin, responsible for Israel's iron-fist policy against the revolt.

Vice-Premier Shimon Peres, leader of their Labour Party, told visiting Canadian parliamentarians that Palestinians were increasingly negative towards the elections idea.

"In the beginning we heard a

'half-yes' and now — nearly a complete no," Peres said.

He contended that Palestinians in the occupied territories found it hard to decide on the plan so long as their "lives were threatened" for talking to Israel.

'Israeli cowardice'

In Vienna, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said Wednesday more and more Israelis understood the need for a separate Palestinian state but their leaders were too cowardly to face up to the prospect.

PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abed Rabbo was addressing a news conference during a United Nations-backed meeting on the Palestine question.

"There is a growing understanding in Israeli public opinion of the need for a peaceful settlement on the basis of two states, but this is not matched by growing courage by the leading Likud and Labour parties," Rabbo said.

"Cowardice prevails," he added.

Bickering delays end of failed Cambodia conference

PARIS (R) — Bickering over a communiqué delayed the end of abortive Cambodian peace talks Wednesday as Vietnam reaffirmed plans for a troop pullout that diplomats expect will trigger fresh bloodshed.

According to one delegate at the international peace conference on Cambodia, nations backing the three-faction guerrilla coalition wanted to include in a hand final statement some mention of Vietnam's 10-year military presence in Cambodia.

Another delegate said Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government wanted to include a mention of Vietnam's promised troop pull-out next month.

Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in late 1978, ending the four-year rule of the Khmer Rouge in which more than nine million people were killed.

An intermittent guerrilla war has dragged on ever since, pitting the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and non-communist resistance forces against the Vietnam-backed government.

The month-long conference, sponsored by France, failed to produce a power-sharing formula between the four, but French officials said there was enough progress to resume talks in a few months.

Vietnamese spokesman Le Mai said the conference could be reconvened in three to six months, but that nothing would affect the troop pull-out, due by Sept. 26.

"We're sending back our troops in any case," he told reporters. Hanoi says it has 26,000 troops still in Cambodia.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union arm the Cambodian government. The guerrillas are supplied by China, Thailand, the United States, France, Singapore and Britain.

"The foreign sponsors have their own competing interests and want to continue the conflict," said a Bangkok-based diplomat.

Diplomats said Vietnam's departure will probably spark a fresh round of bloodshed in the country, already impoverished by 20 years of war.

Senior Singaporean diplomat Koh warned: "Ties won't come back to discussion table until they tested their military reached an ir

100 women protester arrested in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — About 100 black and white women, including the wife of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, were arrested Wednesday as they began an anti-government protest march in central Cape Town.

Police stopped the women when they emerged from a church hall to march to the British embassy. They intended to ask Britain to protest the South African government's handling of student unrest in the Cape Town area and to intercede on behalf of three black activists facing execution for a 1986 killing.

In addition to Leah Tutu, those arrested included Mary Burton, a white who heads the Black Sash civil rights group, and Dorothy Boesak, wife of the Rev. Allan Boesak, a prominent mixed-race activist who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Many of the marchers sat in street, singing hymns and freedom songs until they were led into police vans and driven away. Scores of onlookers cheered the women.

Protest marches are illegal in South Africa, and the women acted as part of a month-old, nationwide defiance campaign mounted by the anti-apartheid movement.

Tutu, the first black to lead the Anglican church in southern Africa, commented after the arrests: "I am proud of the women... I am very proud of my wife."

"The demonstration was a wonderful success," Tutu said. "The women were disciplined

and they were able to make the police behave with restraint."

The demonstrators carried placards that read (South African leader F.W.) "De Klerk: Stop killing our children," "Save those on death row" and "Stop the hanging."

The protest was part of a campaign launched by the anti-government Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) Aug. 2 to protest primarily against racial segregation and the exclusion of blacks from next week's parliamentary elections.

Under South Africa's three-year-old state of emergency, thousands of children have been arrested and detained without trial for periods of more than a year.

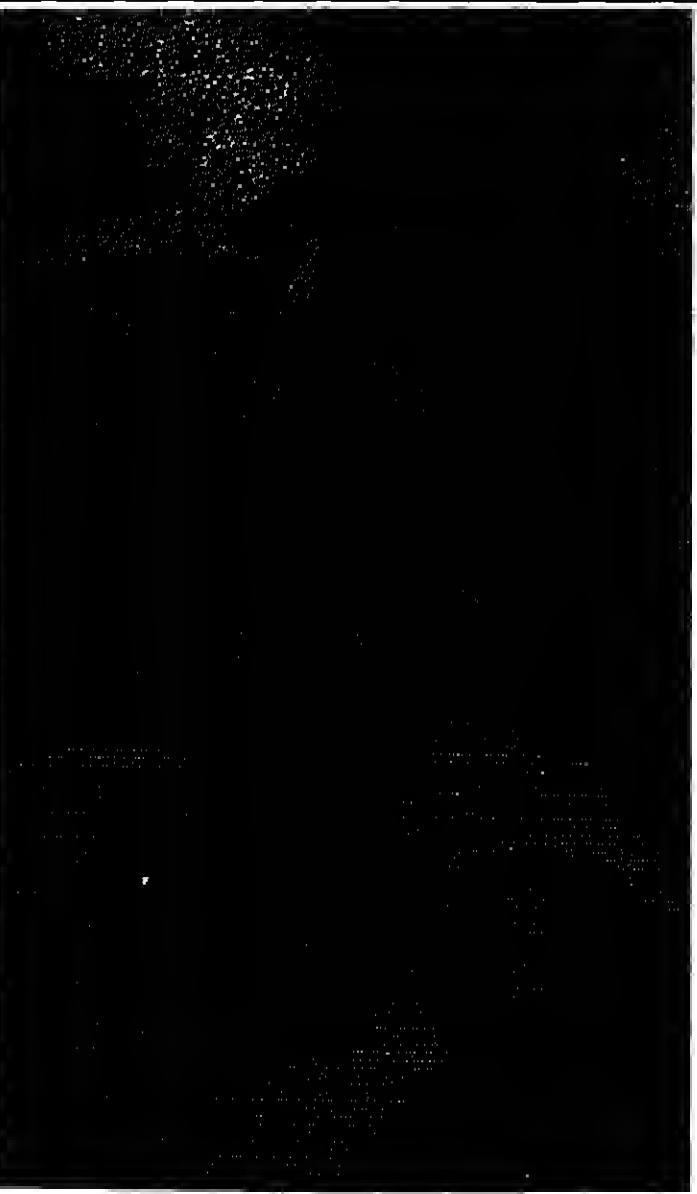
The London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International says South Africa has the third highest execution rate in the world.

In Wednesday's protest, the women, many of them white, emerged from a church and walked about 15 metres along the route to the embassy, which would have taken them through the grounds of parliament.

They were stopped by police with linked arms and a captain gave the women five minutes to disperse or be arrested.

The women stood still. "We are here as mothers out of love for our kids," an unidentified woman told the officer.

"Can't we speak to one another? We are all human," she said.



A South African ambulanceman carries an injured pregnant woman into a rescue vehicle after police used horsewhips to disperse striking blacks outside a Johannesburg food factory.

Rival rebel groups involved in heavy fighting

Afghan guerrillas renew rocket attacks on Kabul

KABUL (Agencies) — Government troops have clashed with rebel fighters in several provincial cities, and 10 rockets hit the capital, according to the government spokesman and independent sources.

They also reported heavy fighting between rival guerrilla groups in the north and west of the country.

On Tuesday, President Najib spoke at the opening session of parliament, calling for the United States, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to stop interfering in Afghanistan.

Government spokesman Mohammad Iqbal said one of the rockets injured two people when it destroyed their home.

Seven rockets slammed down around the airport, a shared military and civilian facility. No injuries were reported. Arriving passengers hurried to cars and were told to return Wednesday to collect their luggage, which was being unloaded when the rockets hit about 100 metres away.

Iqbal reported fighting between rebel factions around the western city of Herat and in the northeastern provinces of Badkhashan, Takhar and Konduz. Iqbal and independent sources said troops of the Hezb-e-Islami rebel group led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar were pitted against the Jamiat-E-Islami guerrillas under provincial commander Ahmad Shah Masoud.

Iqbal said at least 22 guerrillas were killed and an unspecified number wounded in the hills and mountains 80 kilometres east of Herat. He did not have statistics for the other areas.

Informed sources in Kabul said

a blood feud appeared to be developing between the rival groups. Jamiat-E-Islami accused Hekmatyar last month of ordering the execution of at least 30 of his guerrillas in the field.

In other fighting, Iqbal said clashes between government troops and the rebels in three eastern cities had ebbed, with close combat replaced by rocket barrages.

He claimed tens of rebel victims and said government troops had advanced east of Jalalabad (120 kilometres, east of Kabul) and parried a guerrilla advance on Khost (150 kilometres, south east of Kabul). He said government troops also defeated a guerrilla force around Kandahar (420 kilometres, south east of Kabul).

In parliament, Najib repeated his call for United Nations-supervised elections throughout Afghanistan. He deplored the human and material losses over the past three months.

In a speech in Jalalabad over the weekend that was released in English Tuesday, Najib said the fighting had been reduced from a jihad, or holy war, to fratricide.

The rebels, based in Pakistan have been trying to overthrow the Soviet-supported government in Kabul for 10 years, but have failed to achieve a single significant victory since Moscow withdrew the last red army troops in February.

The government blames daily rocket attacks in Kabul and other cities on the rebels, who in turn accuse the government of killing its own people.

Najib has proposed peace plan involving a six-month cease-fire

to be guaranteed by both sides. The rebels have refused to talk with Najib about any interim government or elections.

Meanwhile in Peshawar, Pakistan, Hezb-E-Islami suspended its participation in the Pakistan-based Afghan rebel government Tuesday following reports of clashes with a rival party.

A communique from the group said it would not take part in cabinet meetings of the seven-party rebel interim government until elections were held in Afghanistan.

The party's leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar is the foreign minister in the six-month-old rebel government formed after the Soviet Union completed the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The announcement followed reports Monday that a Hezb spokesman saying that 300 people were killed after rival Jamiat-E-Islami guerrillas attacked his party's followers in northern Afghanistan.

The Hezb communique was another serious blow to the divided Afghan rebel movement as the Kabul government seemed to be gaining ground, Afghan exile sources said.

Hezb deputy leader Obaidullah said Monday that the party's guerrillas had been under attack from Jamiat in Takhar and Badkhashan provinces for four weeks. The fighting had also spilled over to other provinces.

Jamiat leader Burhanuddin Rabbani is the reconstruction minister in the rebel government, which is divided over when to hold elections in areas under its control and in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran.

Sudan to establish popular committees

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan's new military government is establishing people's committees this week to govern in the style of Muammar Qaddafi's Libyan Jamahiriya.

LT-Gen. Omar Hassan Ali Bashir, strongman of the two-month-old administration, said the committees will make government bureaucrats merely coordinators of policies set by the people.

"The door is open for each and every citizen wishing to participate in the national work," Bashir said in a speech announcing the new regime.

He said the committees will prove "the people's cohesion with the revolution, to safeguard unity... and face challenges confronting the country."

The Sudanese ruler, who flies to Libya Thursday to help Qaddafi celebrate his 20th anniversary in power, has not indicated whether he will rename Sudan in the Libyan model. So far, Qaddafi has persuaded only one other African country, Burkina Faso, to become a "jamahiriya."

Qaddafi coined "jamahiriya" in 1977 from the Arabic words for "republic" and "masses" to describe what he claims to be a unique political system of direct popular rule. As he described it in his "third international theory" in 1973, government policies are supposed to be set by the General People's Congress and implemented by the congress secretariat.

The new Sudanese arrangement will enhance a system already in force in Khartoum under the civilian government

Bashir overthrew on June 30. Its prime minister, Sadeq Al Mahdi, had extremely close ties with Qaddafi.

But the functions of the previous committees have been limited to distribution of bread and alerting police to brothels and places where illegal whisky was made. Dozens of houses in one area of north Khartoum are marked with Xs, their residents chased to remote areas by police or, in the case of prostitutes from Ethiopia, confined to refugee camps south of the city.

"Public order committees" will be established and empowered to act on their own rather than as advisers to police, Bashir said, but he did not spell out what they would be allowed to do.

Since Bashir's 15-officer junta took power, its spokesmen have blamed Sudan's plethora of political parties for the troubles facing the country.

All parties have been dissolved, including Mahdi's Islam-based Umma and the second party, the Democratic Unionists. Their leaders, among them the former prime minister, are jailed.

"We want a new Sudan, cherished by all as they cherish their own children... a Sudan that is not looted by the masters," Bashir said.

Another coup leader, Brigadier Osman Ahmad Muhammad, head of the junta's Political Affairs Committee, discussed the new system in a radio broadcast.

"We are not a political party, we have no prearranged political programme," he said.

Tourism group defers PLO membership bid

PARIS (R) — After strong U.S. pressure, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) voted to shelve the issue of Palestinian membership until 1991.

Delegates at the WTO general assembly in Paris approved a U.S. motion to postpone any decision on the issue by 40 votes to 34.

Other members of the 107-nation WTO were either absent or abstained.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) applied to join the WTO as part of its campaign for international recognition. There was no immediate reaction to the vote from PLO officials.

Delegates said earlier there was broad support for the WTO to make a concession such as providing training in tourism for Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Debate on such gestures was still possible before the WTO meeting ends on Sept. 2, delegates said.

The U.S. request to defer debate until the next general assembly in two years' time was tabled by Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton.

"The PLO is not a government and should not be admitted," Bolton said earlier.

The U.S. motion, carried in a secret ballot, came after two days of intense backroom haggling.

Bolton, who is responsible for international organisation affairs, said: "The main purpose of my being here is to defeat the PLO. They have no status in the WTO and we want to leave here with no change in that status."

Since the PLO declared a state of Palestine last November, publicly renouncing terrorism and recognising Israel, it has tried to gain entry to two United Nations agencies, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Both agencies shelved the request while making minor concessions to the PLO.

PLO delegation head Omar Massalha said Palestinians had a right to belong to international organisations. "The Americans with the Israelis are trying by all means to push for confrontation," he said.

The PLO formally sought WTO membership in June. But Massalha said it was willing to accept a lesser form of association for the time being. Palestinian tourist operators in the occupied territories would benefit from WTO experience, he said.

Secretary of State James Baker said last May that any change of PLO status in international organisations could lead to a suspension of U.S. financial contributions.

The WTO, not a U.N. agency, already has acute funding problems. Britain and some Scandinavian countries never joined.

Diplomats said the PLO would next take its campaign for membership to the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation).

A major battle looms if, as expected, the PLO applies for full membership of the U.N. General Assembly. It says 96 countries, about two-thirds of U.S. members, have so far recognised the state of Palestine.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Sheikh Jaber ends visit to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait, left Wednesday after a three-day state visit. President Hosni Mubarak saw him off at Cairo International Airport. Sheikh Jaber's visit was highlighted by the signing of several agreements cementing bilateral ties, including a \$2.5 million dollar Kuwaiti loan to develop Egypt's iron and steel works.

Egypt detains member of parliament

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian police have detained 15 members of the militant Muslim Brotherhood, including a member of parliament, on suspicion of recruiting and indoctrinating children, security sources have said. They said police had detained Essam Ezzam and 14 other Brotherhood members suspected of recruiting 55 children aged between six and seven in a holiday camp near the Mediterranean city of Alexandria. Twenty-five other children were recruited from another camp, the sources said. Those detained were accused of giving the children religious instruction and inculcating them with the idea that Egyptian society should be based on strict Islamic Law, or "sharia". The children have been returned to their parents.

Turks battle U.S. sailors over Atatürk

ISTANBUL (R) — A U.S. sailor was nearly lynched after urinating on a statue of the revered founder of modern Turkey, sparking street battles between Turks and drunken sailors in the Port of Anatolia, police said. Police said Wednesday the sailors were from the U.S. Sixth Fleet aircraft carrier Coral Sea which docked at the Mediterranean port for a courtesy visit Monday, with 3,000 crewmen on board. "The streets of Anatolia were turned into a battlefield as the drunk American sailors insulted women," the liberal Milliyet newspaper said.

Rare baby whale shark located in Gulf

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — U.S. Marine scientists have reported the netting of a dead baby whale shark that they said was the first baby specimen found in the Indian Ocean. The baby whale shark, newly dead and measuring 62 centimetres (24.4 inches) long, was caught Monday 10 kilometres off Muscat by Fahal Island in the Gulf of Oman. "This is a very exciting find for fisheries science. Baby whale sharks are very rare," said marine biologist Jonathan Mee, one of six U.S. fishery scientists on attachment to the Oman Marine Science and Fisheries Centre. "Put simply, it is one of the smallest examples of the biggest fish in the world," said Mee, 28, from San Francisco, California. "Less than 10 of this size have been reported this century and there are only a handful" museums around the world.

Eritrean rebels say Egypt to promote peace

NAIROBI (R) — Rebels in northern Ethiopia said Wednesday that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had promised to use his influence to ensure the success of their forthcoming peace talks with the Ethiopian government. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Mubarak, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, gave this pledge at a meeting with EPLF leader Isayas Afewerke in Cairo last Saturday. The EPLF is due to begin unconditional peace talks with the Ethiopian government in Atlanta, Georgia, on Sept. 7 in the presence of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who will act as an independent observer.

Somalia to hold multi-party elections

MOGADISHU (R) — The Somali government said Wednesday it had approved creation of a multi-party system and would hold fresh parliamentary elections by the end of 1990. The war-torn East African country has been a one-party state since President Mohammad Siad Barre seized power 20 years ago. The official Somali News Agency (Sonna) said the central committee of the ruling Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party (SSRP) approved the creation of a multi-party system Tuesday night and the government would soon legalise opposition parties. Somalia has been racked by civil war since rebels of the Somali National Movement (SNM) launched a major offensive in the north of the country last year.

Libya sends envoy to Gulf Arab states

BAHRAIN (R) — Libya has sent an envoy to Gulf Arab states ahead of its celebrations on Sept. 1 marking the 20th anniversary of the revolutionary which overthrew the Libyan monarchy. The Gulf News Agency said Mustafa Karoubi, a member of the Revolutionary Council, delivered a message to the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Sulman Al Khalifa, from Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. It gave no details but said Karoubi arrived in Bahrain from Kuwait Tuesday. He later left for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on a similar mission.

Iran's 'hanging judge' off to Libya

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's "hanging judge" left Tehran for Libya Wednesday to attend celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. The Iranian News Agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said Hojatolislam Sadeq Khalkhali was carrying a message from Iran's President Rafsanjani for Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. Khalkhali, a religious judge, got his nickname from the Western media by sentencing thousands of people to death during the early days of the Iranian revolution. He caused revulsion in the West when he was seen on television gloating over and prodding the bodies of Americans killed in an abortive mission to rescue U.S. embassy hostages from Tehran.

U.S. recalls envoy to Bulgaria over ethnic issue

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has recalled its ambassador to Bulgaria for consultations in response to human rights abuses suffered by Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish minority, the State Department has said.

The United States is also considering the provision of aid to Turkey to help it cope with the 310,000 Bulgarian Turkish refugees who have fled across the border, deputy State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said.

"The ongoing abuse of human rights of Bulgarian ethnic Turks by the government of Bulgaria remains an issue of serious concern to the United States government," Boucher said in a statement.

"It was the general worsening of repression of Bulgarian Turks rather than any specific incident which led to the recall of U.S. Ambassador Sol Polansky," Boucher said.

The U.S. ambassador has not yet left Bulgaria and under normal conditions he would eventually return to his post, Boucher said. The length of the recall was not known.

The United States has stated publicly and privately in the past its concern that the government of Bulgaria was oppressing its Turkish minority through failure to respect their language, customs and names.

"This is a diplomatic step that we felt was appropriate to take in order to register our concern with the government of Bulgaria," Boucher added.

He said Turkey had tried to

make the exodus of the Bulgarian refugees "a more orderly process, and the Bulgarians have so far not taken them up on the offer."

The U.S. move was born of a desire to have the Bulgarian government respect its commitment to the Helsinki Human Rights Accords, which it has failed to do by ignoring the Turkish minority's language, names and customs, Boucher said.

This fall, Bulgaria will be the host of a meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe, which monitors compliance with human rights accords.

U.S. officials hope Bulgaria will improve its record toward the ethnic Turkish minority before the meeting.

The United States has consulted with its NATO allies on the Bulgarian situation and had supported an alliance resolution condemning the repression, Boucher said. He said he did not know whether other NATO countries might recall their en-

voyes too.

Both the United States and Turkey are NATO allies.

The Soviet Union was not notified about the move, said another official.

Simeon Darpator, spokesman for the Bulgarian embassy, denied that Turkey had tried to make the exodus of the refugees "a more orderly process." He said Turkey had set preconditions for discussing the problem with his government, including recog-

nition of a distinct Turkish ethnic group in Bulgaria.

"There should be a dialogue between the two neighbouring countries and we are not pleased when other countries interfere in bilateral relations," Darpator said.

The Bulgarian diplomat said "nobody has been persecuted for his religion" in the country. Darpator said his government, in accord with the 1975 Helsinki accords, permits all of its citizens to travel abroad.



Ethnic Turks await permission to collect their belongings from the Turkish-Bulgarian border.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programme
17:00	His Squad
18:00	News for the Deaf
18:20	Religious programme
19:15	Health programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Local series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Local programme
23:00	News in Arabic
23:10	Arabic film
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	Champs Elysees
19:00	News in French
19:15	Documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	8th Cosby Show
21:10	Mar Headroom
22:00	News in English
22:20	Feature film: "The Lady from Yesterday"
PRAYER TIMES	
04:44	Fajr
06:05	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:36	Dhuhr
16:12	'Asr
18:07	Maghrib
20:23	Isha
CHURCHES	
Many of Nazareth Church Switched 810740	
St. Michael's Church, Tel.	
Tel. 624590.	
Annunciation Tel.	
637440.	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.	
Anglican Church Tel. 623383. Tel. 628543.	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771331.	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.	
Assiout International Church Tel. 653326.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 813817, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
The weather will be fine and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Amman Min./max. temp. 18 / 30	
Aqaba 24 / 36	
Deserts 20 / 36	
Jordan Valley 22 / 35	
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 52 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Salah Al Sud 649028	
Dr. Abdul Jabbar 740753	
Dr. Rana Mawad 614222	
Dr. Hama Anaga (985238)	
Al Sharra pharmacy (985238)	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Akram Haddad 985417	
Khafish pharmacy 985417	
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department 661111	
Civil Defence Emergency 60341	
Rescue Police 892, 92111, 63777	
Fire Brigade 891228	
Blood Bank 775121	
Highway Police 843402	
Traffic Police 896390	
Public Security Department 60321	
Suez Complaints 64965	
Price Complaints 661176	
Water and Sewerage Complaints 897467	
Amman Municipality Complaints 787111	
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121	
Overseas Calls 010230	
Central Amman Telephone 623101	
Rajabat 661101	
Abdell Telephone Repair 661101	

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND ADVERTISER

Dr. Jamal Abu Baker 746426
Firsts pharmacy 661912
Ferdows pharmacy 778336
Al Asena pharmacy 637083
Neirolak pharmacy 624672
Al Salan pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Smezzini pharmacy 637660

IBRID:
Dr. Hameza Ananqa (—)
Al Sharna' pharmacy (985238)

ZARQA:
Dr. Akram Haddad (—)
Khalifeh pharmacy 983417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate
Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 819228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Police Station 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage
Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality
Complaints 787111
Telephone Information
(directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 070230
Central Amman Telephone
Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 773111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power
Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/82
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn 6442816
Al-Khal Maternity, J. Amn 642412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malaise, J. Amman 636140*
Palestine, Shmeisani 6641714
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 814945
Al-Munsher Hospital 6772719
The Islamic, Abdali 66612737
Al-Ahli, Abdali 641646
Italian, Al-Muhajireh 771013
Al-Rashid, J. Ashrafieh 77131126
Acute, Hudaib 97151175
Queen Alia Hospital 60224050
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)98332
Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)98732

IBRID:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)775555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)772725
Hos al Yafes Hospital (02)947100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314110

**QUEEN ALIA
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (09)33005, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights
(Terminal 1)**

06:30	Dubai (add.) (J)
06:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
10:40	Damascus (RJ)
10:40	Aqaba (RJ)
10:20	Jeddah (RJ)
18:20	Riyadh (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:35	Dhahran (RJ)
18:40	Kuwait (RJ)
18:40	Doha Abu Dhabi (RJ)
18:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
19:00	Colombo (RJ)
17:50	London (RJ)
17:50	Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
17:50	Lamerd (RJ)
17:40	Paris (RJ)
18:30	New York (RJ)
18:15	Athens (RJ)
19:15	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:50	Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
21:30	Bangkok, Colombo (RJ)
21:50	Rome (RJ)
05:40	Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:15	Dubai (TU)
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NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING CONGRATULATES MALAYSIA: His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to the King of Malaysia on his country's Independence Day anniversary. In his cable, the King wished the Malaysian monarch continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for the Malaysian people. (Petra)

BUSINESSMEN VISIT JORDANIAN PAVILLION: The Jordanian pavilion at the Damascus International Fair was visited by huge numbers of people from Syria and the Arab World on the first day of the fair. Mr. Mohammad Riad, the pavilion's director, said that businessmen visiting the pavilion inspected the various items and were briefed on their production in Jordan. (Petra)

NMI GETS JD 100,000 LOAN: The Cabinet Wednesday announced a loan of JD 100,000 to the National Medical Institution (NMI). It said that the loan will finance the repair and maintenance programme at the Al Bashir Hospital in Amman. (Petra)

42 TRAINEES GRADUATE FROM VTC: A batch of 42 trainees graduated Wednesday from a Vocational Training Centre (VTC) in Aqaba. The trainees had courses in electricity, refrigeration and other trades at the centre run by the VTC. (Petra)

PARLIAMENTARY TIES WITH IRAQ: A review of Jordanian-Iraqi parliamentary relations was made Wednesday between parliamentarians from both countries. Visiting deputy speaker of the Iraqi national assembly, Ghanem Azzi, discussed these relations with Mr. Bahjat Talhoumi, deputy speaker of the Upper House of Parliament. Azzi delivered a message to Talhoumi from the Iraqi National Assembly speaker. (Petra)

KHAMMASH MEETS IRAQI ENVOY: Minister of Transport and Telecommunication Hikmat Al Khammash had a meeting here Wednesday with the new Iraqi ambassador to Jordan, Nouri Ismail. Khammash informed the ambassador of Jordan's keenness to promote cooperation in transport affairs. The meeting follows Tuesday's meeting between an Iraqi transport delegation and Khammash on organising land transport operations between Jordan and Iraq. (Petra)

RAMTHA PROJECTS: The Ramtha Municipality, in the north of Jordan, has embarked on a number of municipal and services projects. A municipality official said that these mainly include roads and the construction of islands in the Ramtha-Damascus Road. (Petra)

JORDAN TO ATTEND CUSTOMS MEETING: The Customs Department in Amman announced that it is taking part in an Arab meeting on customs to be held early next month in Morocco. Discussions at the meeting will cover means of promoting inter-Arab cooperation in customs. (Petra)

SOVIET FILM WEEK: A Soviet Film Week was opened Tuesday at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman by Ministry of Culture and Information's Secretary General. The event, which comes in implementation of a cultural agreement between Jordan and the Soviet Union, entails a display of films featuring life in the Soviet Union. (Petra)

MINISTERS RECEIVE QATARI ENVOY: Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Wednesday discussed with the Qatari ambassador to Jordan scopes of mutual cooperation. In a separate audience, Justice Minister Rafiq Al Wazani also discussed with the Qatari ambassador means to bolster Jordanian-Qatari relations. (Petra)

PROJECTS AT BAQAA CAMP: The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) will donate JD 60,000 to help cover the cost of public services projects at the Palestine refugee camp of Baqaa. The services include health and public works schemes. (Petra)

ABADI NOMINATED AS BANK BOARD MEMBER: The Orphans Fund board of directors held a meeting Wednesday and decided to nominate Director General Dr. Abdul Salam Abadi as the fund's representative of the National Islamic Bank board of directors since the fund's contributions to the bank's capital is 14.5 per cent. The conference also discussed investment of funds and investment policies. (Petra)

Lebanese ambassador appeals to compatriots

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, Butros Ziyadeh has issued an appeal to Lebanese nationals living in Jordan to extend humanitarian assistance to their own country.

Ziyadeh said the nearly 10,000 Lebanese citizens living in Jordan should provide whatever assistance they can to relieve the sufferings of the Lebanese people.

The call from the ambassador coincided with a call by the Jordanian Bar Association on Arab heads of state and the Arab League to exert pressure on the concerned parties to stop the fighting in Lebanon.

Rawabdeh to meet with mayors of ACC capitals

AMMAN (Petra) — The Mayor of Baghdad Khaled Abdul Munem Rashid is due here Thursday at the head of a delegation at the invitation of Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

Also arriving Thursday are delegations representing the municipalities of Sanaa, in North Yemen, and Cairo on visits lasting several days.

The delegations are to hold talks with Rawabdeh and the Greater Amman Municipal Council members on means of promoting cooperation among the four countries which form the

Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) established in Baghdad last February.

The delegations and the Amman Municipality are expected to sign a charter, paving the way for cooperation between Amman and the three capitals in municipal affairs and the exchange of expertise.

The delegations will hold discussions on scopes of future cooperation among the four capitals and the establishment of an institute to train personnel employed in the municipalities administrative and financial sections within the ACC countries.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaled Ghawamneh and Abdullah Kameleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Masri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist 'Adnan Al Hilo at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILMS

★ A Soviet film week which includes films depicting life in the Soviet Union, at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ A feature film entitled "Raging Bull" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

Cabinet endorses penalties for violators of supply law

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply's bid to crack down on profiteers and price manipulators in the local market won official backing from the government when the cabinet announced its endorsement of strict penalties on all violators of the supply regulations.

A statement said that an amendment has been introduced ensuring the imposition of strict control over the sale of foodstuffs and warning of strict penalties against violators of the law.

Several merchants and businessmen have lately been referred to the military court for trial after being found to have violated regulations.

Large amounts of foodstuffs including milk and cooking oil were taken out of warehouses belonging to these merchants, who had been trying to raise prices illegally.

The Ministry of Interior has been entrusted by the prime minister to impose strict penalties on the violators.

The Cabinet also approved minutes of a joint Jordanian-Soviet Economic Committee meeting that met in Moscow on Aug. 8.

The minutes provide for a Jordanian industrial and agricultural fair to be held in Moscow in the first half of 1990 to promote the sale of Jordanian products in the Soviet Union

and adjust the balance of trade which is now heavily in the favour of the Soviet Union.

The fair will be allowed to sell up to \$5 million to Soviet companies, in accordance with an agreement signed by the two sides during the committee's meeting in Moscow.

The two sides also agreed to trade goods worth \$50 million annually and decided to exchange visits by trade officials to pave the way for an increase in the volume of traded products.

The Cabinet also approved of an executive programme for the implementation of a Jordanian-Soviet agreement in cultural and educational fields for 1989, 1990 and 1991.

Jordan begins recruiting volunteers for U.N. programme

By Nur Safi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan has taken the first organised step towards sending Jordanians on international voluntary work with the signing of an agreement between the government and the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNVP) earlier this month.

In addition to undertaking to assign some of its experts in various fields to be sent to countries which stand in need of the expertise they can offer, the Kingdom is also seeking foreign volunteers to help its own development projects assisted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Labour Organisation (ILO).

According to Yousef Abn Dayyeh of the Civil Service Commission (CSC), one of the Jordanian coordinators for the programme, applications have already started coming from Jordanian youth willing to offer their services on a voluntary basis. Abu Dayyeh said there were offers from experts in the fields such as manpower management, secretarial, tourism, hotel management, catering, engineering as well as consultants and experts for the handicapped.

The selected candidates will be sent to South and North Yemen and Iraq, he said. The agreement between Jordan and the UNVP may also play a role in bringing specialists for WHO and ILO in the Kingdom. "There is a positive view towards making use of Jordan as a regional base for

UNVP," he said.

Noting that Jordan was introducing the voluntary work programme for the first time, Abu Dayyeh said it would also help the Kingdom assume a higher profile in international activities related to voluntary work.

"Jordan is in a position where it can supply the programme with qualified manpower" to the developing countries in need, Abu Dayyeh said. To a limited extent, it will also help decrease unemployment in the Kingdom, he added.

On a broader level, Jordanian volunteers outside the country will also help cultural interaction between the Kingdom and the countries where it sends its volunteers, he added.

"A two-way traffic will develop, leading towards more awareness of each other and experience," he said. Established in 1971, the UNVP aims at contributing to the development of developing as well as developed countries through offering voluntary services of experts.

The programme does not mean "employment" in the strict sense of the word, but for the service in itself, since the applicants give a period of their lives to the service of others and simultaneously gain experience and a broad outlook on different cultures and environments.

The Geneva-based United Nations volunteer agency now boasts of over 1,500 specialists in various fields working in many

parts of the world, from Latin America to Fiji Islands. For some of them, the work is their life's mission, while for others it is a means of being of service to those in need.

In Jordan, the CSC will be the focal point for all issues dealing with the programme as well as recruitment of volunteers.

Khalid Juneini, an official attached to the U.N. offices in Amman explained that the process involves receiving details of requirements from the U.N., advertising in the local press, receiving applications and interviewing and selecting applicants based on the nature of the requirements.

"Once the process is completed, the details are sent to the UNVP headquarters in Geneva for study and approval. Mr. Khalid Juneini, one of the correspondents from the UNVP, explained.

Abu Dayyeh said the applicants should preferably be between the age of 25 to 35, university graduates with a minimum of two years' experience in their respective fields, and should have working knowledge of French, English or Spanish. Above all, they should also have the ability and desire to help people and adjust to a different culture.

Although it is voluntary work, assigned candidates will receive a monthly allowance for their basic needs and adequate living accommodations. They will be covered under health and life insurance. Selected volunteers can take their spouses and two children under 18.

67 adult education centres opened in Greater Amman area

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Department of Education in the Greater Amman area announced Wednesday the opening of 67 adult and literacy education centres in the capital, and invited interested people to benefit from them as soon as possible.

A statement by the department's director said that the centres are being operated at 13 local schools and that lessons will be

given in the evening.

Saturday will be the first day for these classes in the new 1988-1990 scholastic year, the department director said.

Last March, the Ministry of Education put the rate of illiteracy in Jordan at 15 per cent of the total population, and predicted that the rate will be reduced to 10 per cent by the end of this century.

Ministry Secretary General Munther Al Masri believes the country attained the 15 per cent rate for those aged 15 to 45 through providing the first ten years of schooling free of charge and through operating literacy and adult education programmes.

The Ministry of Education said in March that more than 10,000 persons including 8,900 females attended the 1988-1989 literacy and adult education classes.

ACC federations of chambers of industry establish higher council

ALEXANDRIA (Petra, J.T.) — Representatives of chambers of industry from Jordan and the other three states in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Wednesday signed a document here, paving the way for the establishment of a higher council for federations of chambers of industry in the four states.

Mr. Khalid Abu Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Industry signed for Jordan, while the heads of chambers in Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt signed for their respective coun-

tries. The decision to set up the higher council was in implementation of a resolution taken by the ACC heads of state upon proclaiming the economic grouping in Baghdad last February, according to Abu Hassan.

He said that the council was an essential move towards enabling the four states to integrate through streamlining their economic policies and creating a common market.

However, Abu Hassan men-

tioned nothing of a projected \$10 million holding company which was to have been discussed during the three-day Alexandria meeting.

The projected company would serve as an umbrella for the council's projects, according to Abu Hassan who had said the Jordanian delegation submitted a working paper to the meeting proposing a number of measures to ensure integration among the four countries in industry related fields.



ACC Secretary General Hilmi Nammar Wednesday opens a meeting of ACC auditors and certified accountants societies in Amman (Petra photo)

Auditors, certified accountants begin talks in Amman

Nammar urges auditors to contribute to ACC development process

AMMAN (Petra) — Auditors and certified accountants societies in the four member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries opened a two-day meeting here Wednesday and heard calls for serious efforts to be made to overcome economic problems facing the four countries.

Dr. Hilmi Nammar, the ACC secretary general, told the opening session that Egypt, Jordan, North Yemen and Iraq possess huge manpower and economic potential which could be employed for the prosperity of their people through the help of economists and good administrators.

"Auditors and certified accountants ought to double their efforts to contribute to the process of socio-economic development and progress in the four countries," Nammar told the delegates of the first meeting of its kind in the ACC states.

The meeting has been called to launch coordination and cooperation among the auditors societies

a whole range of issues pertaining to auditing, Arab and foreign accountancy firms' operations and cooperation between private and public auditing offices in the four countries.

Wahib Al Shaer, chairman of the Jordanian Auditors Society, delivered a speech at the opening session in which he outlined the far-reaching goals of the ACC and underlined the auditors responsibilities towards achieving them.

Bustam Al Janabi, secretary general of the Arab Auditors Federation, called in a speech for further cooperation among the auditors in the four countries, and thanked Jordan for hosting the conference.

Taking part in the conference are representatives of auditors offices and accountants societies in the ACC countries as well as observers from other countries. Senior officials and representatives of private companies in Jordan were also present at the opening session.

Qatanani leaves for Vienna to attend UNRWA advisory group meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior Foreign Ministry official left Amman Wednesday for Vienna to take part in an annual meeting by an advisory commission for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) which will open Thursday.

Ahmad Qatanani, director of the ministry's Palestinian Affairs Department, said that the meeting will review a report by the agency's commissioner general which covers UNRWA's financial

position and services offered to Palestinian refugees in the agency's fields of operations.

The commission, which includes representatives of 10 nations could also discuss the agency's current plans and outstanding disputes with UNRWA staff, UNRWA officials said here Wednesday.

UNRWA employees in Jordan recently staged a one-day strike to back demands for better pay, and sought help from Palestine President Yasser Arafat, who was on a visit to Jordan, at the time, to help settle the dispute with the agency.

UNRWA employees said Wednesday, meetings were being held by the employees committee

members to consider the next move if UNRWA fails to meet their demands.

They contend that their living conditions have deteriorated as a result of the devaluation of the dinar and demand that the agency pay them in Jordanian currency at least the amount it saved in dollars as a result of the difference in the rate of exchange in the national currency.

The committee represents 6,000 UNRWA staff employed in Jordan.

The commission meeting in Vienna groups representatives of Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Charity train ride to be held on Sept. 21

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Marriott Hotel is organising a charity train ride to the ancient fortress of Dabaa, south of Amman on Sept. 21.

A hotel press release said that the ride in the antique steam train as well as a veritable feast can be enjoyed by anyone wishing to offer contributions to the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

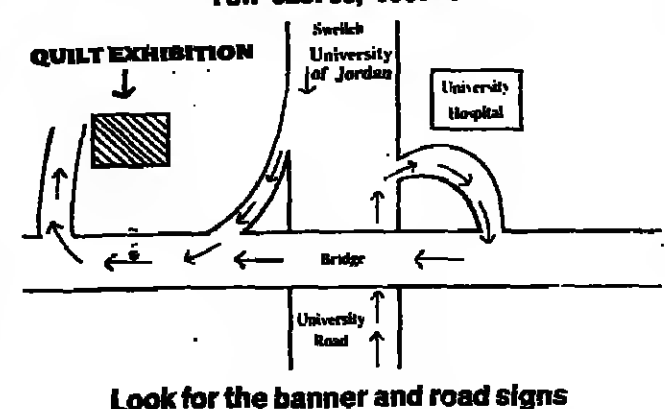
It said participants will also enjoy a candlelight dinner and a live entertainment programme.

Jordan River Quilt Exhibit

Save the Children Jordan River Quilt Exhibition has been extended through Friday 1st of September.

Open daily from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Villa opposite University Hospital
Tel: 626760, 656672



WANTED

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICER

The U.S. Agency for International Development has a vacancy in its Office of Private Enterprise and Project Development for a Project Officer to design, implement and monitor selected projects in its portfolio. The office has direct management responsibility for implementation of the private sector project portfolio, human resources development, urban development programs and technical assistance and feasibility studies.

In executing the duties, the incumbent will interact regularly with top level government and business leaders. Applicants should be American or Jordanian citizens, preferably with an advanced degree, and should have strong English writing and speaking skills and experience in program management. Applicants should submit their CVs and sample of their English writing no later than September 14, 1989 to:

Personnel Office
U.S. Agency for International Development
P.O. Box 354
Amman, Jordan

Jordan Times

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RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

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Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

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A thorn in Israel's throat

FOUR DECADES ago, then Israeli Premier Golda Meir denied any knowledge of anything called Palestine or any people known as Palestinians. Since then, there has been a frenzied Israeli effort to obliterate the words through every means available, including a blend of feigned ignorance with devilish political and military manoeuvres to bury for good the reality that the "empty land" was inhabited by a people other than the Jews.

Today, the Israeli mentality remains the same if not bullish and defiant, at least on the political level after years of implementation of the multi-faced tactics which capitalised on the element of time. The hard-core Zionists were never awaiting the Arab recognition of the State of Israel nor the victory of a negotiated peace settlement, but the victory of erasing "Palestine" from the maps and minds and feelings of all humans. But, as time betrayed the "chosen people of God" after he foresaw them long ago, Israelis are now launching an all-out no-holds-barred malicious campaign to achieve their goals.

On the one hand, Israeli officials are throwing around "peace ideas" and conditions while on the other their actions speak volumes about their hatred towards the Palestinian body and blood. The very fact that no Israeli soldier would "stoop as low as" to take off a banned Palestinian flag from a pole but will insist on rounding up a Palestinian boy to do the job under torture as if to rub salt in the wound is simply the strongest pointer to the Zionist epilepsy over anything that symbolises Palestine. Breaking bones, demolishing homes, indiscriminate killings and torturing children serve only to entrench Palestine in the wounds and graves.

These are the emotions of the Palestinian people today. They do not know what awaits them tomorrow, but they do know that they are not going to let the Israeli dream materialise. Any analysis of the intifada or any effort to seek the logic behind the determination of unarmed people fighting a mighty military machine would never be complete unless seen in light of these emotions.

Palestine has always been a prickly thorn on Golda Meir's side. It has now grown to choke the throat of today's Israeli leaders. That is the victory of the Arabs and they should celebrate that the Israelis are seeing their sun setting as the Palestinian sun is rising through the intifada.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Wednesday dealt in editorial with Israel's acts of terrorism which has spread to Latin America. In the light of the discovery of Israeli agents training Colombian drug traffickers and other terrorists in the use of arms. The paper said that it is not surprising to hear such reports about Israel which has been established on aggression and terrorism, and which practises all forms of atrocities in Palestine, the Arab countries and abroad. Latin America, Africa and Asia as well as Europe have witnessed terrorist activity in which Israel and its agents were always found to be the perpetrators, because Israel has adopted a policy of creating dissension and disturbances not only in the Med. It said but also throughout the world at large, the paper added. It said that the latest scandal in Colombia revealed that the Israeli agents were helping drug traffickers and assassins and outlaws to peddle their poisonous merchandise in the United States. This is totally inhuman, outrageous and criminal, and calls for speedy action on the part of the international community, the paper noted. It said that the Jewish state has once again proved that it is a racist state full of hatred against and determined to be hostile and aggressive in all matters related to other countries of the world.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily refers in his column Wednesday to an announcement by a local industrial engineering company about its intention to implement a \$2.5 billion project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea to exploit the sea's minerals. Fehel Al Femeq who quoted the project director Omar Abdullah Dakhan for the announcement said the cost is formidable for Jordan despite the initial assessment that it would yield a \$750 million annually; and therefore the whole idea should be 100 per cent feasible before steps can be taken to carry it out. The writer reminds his readers of other companies in Jordan which went bankrupt simply because there was no secure feasibility study advising their creation. He says that any failure that could result from the projected plant near the Dead Sea would be fatal for a country like Jordan with meagre economic resources. Since preparations for the project, according to Dakhan, will take at least three years; and seven more years are needed for its implementation, then, the writer says, those responsible should take time in their assessments and be aware of the all consequences in advance. The writer urges all concerned parties to carefully study the situation and the feasibility study itself before embarking on the next moves.

Al Dstour daily bemoans the lack of concerted Arab efforts to find a just solution for the Lebanese problem. The paper noted that as soon as the Arab League mediation committee announced its failure to break the deadlock over Lebanon, the Arab countries stopped all moves to help find a solution. The recent contacts with the foreign nations involved in the problem and the Lebanese parties themselves proved that every one is concerned to see an end to the bloodshed, the paper noted. It said that there can be no alternative to Arab League's intervention in Lebanon except foreign intervention, and a very gloomy future for Lebanon and the Arab region.

Protocols of Zion in action?

By P.V. Vivekanand

FOR ALL technical purposes, reports that Israelis are heavily involved in training death squads for drug cartels in Latin America raise a paradox when considering that their country's guardian, the United States, is waging an all-out war against drug trafficking. But is it really a paradox?

In the wake of recent findings that Israeli mercenaries trained assassins for Colombian drug barons, the government of the Zionist state has been trying to squirm out of the fallout. It has announced investigations into the affair and threatened to revoke the passports of those found guilty of such involvement. But, no matter what it says and does, the conviction remains strong among many that the Israeli political leadership was keeping very convenient blind eyes and deaf ears to what it saw as a clandestine conduit, "private" or otherwise, with Latin America as well as many Asian and African countries. If anything, there are also indications that the government itself was directly involved in proping up many right-wing dictatorships in Latin America after stepping in wherever the United States left a vacuum.

It is no secret that Israel, ranked ninth largest arms supplier in the world, has found a very lucrative market for its weapons in Latin America, thanks to boycotts and curbs imposed by successive American administrations on arms sales to some of the countries in the region. The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) says that Israeli sales to at least half a dozen Latin American countries range from fighter planes and missiles to assault rifles. A Swedish institute puts the number of countries involved at 18. Needless to say, in many cases, the equipment included American-supplied technology used by Israel. Compare that with the hue and cry that Washington raised when an Arab state, Qatar, was found to be in possession of American Stinger missiles; mind you, not for purposes of duplicating the technology but more as a defence need.

From all accounts, what has been happening in the last 20 years is that Israel just happened to be there, very conveniently, when the U.S. adopted tough stands against some of the autocratic regimes in Latin America. Obviously, the Israelis could not care less if the procurers of their arms and expertise were in the good books of Washington or not. Some analysts even go to the extent of seeing tacit American approval of such Israeli links while Washington was trumpeting its vehement opposition to non-democracies in its backyard.

However, there appears to be little doubt that U.S. intelligence services were more than aware of what was going on but kept it to themselves. The most glaring evidence came last year when a

U.S. Senate committee heard that aircraft owned by Colombia's infamous Medellin cartel but operated by Israelis used to ferry arms for the American-backed rebels in Nicaragua before flying on to Colombia and Panama to pick up cocaine to be dropped in the United States. The arms, of course, were American contribution to efforts to topple the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua; it will be naive, to say the least, to assume that the brains behind the arms supply links were unaware of the intricacies of the complex network.

In the latest affair Israeli mercenaries were reported to have offered their expertise to Colombia's druglords, who were effectively running a state of their own. A retired Israeli army officer, Yair Klein, is the prime "suspect." He is back in Israel, having been successfully spirited out of Colombia in April when the Bogota authorities issued a warrant for his arrest along with several other compatriots. Klein has admitted to being "questioned" by the Israeli defence ministry, but maintains that he was only training Colombian "farmers" to defend themselves against left-wing guerrillas. It does not take much imagination what the "farmers" were "cultivating."

In any event, the trail speaks for itself. The systematic bombing campaigns in Bogota and Medellin after the drug barons declared a "war against the state" for its crackdown on them definitely points to an expertise which, no doubt, was supplied by Israelis. Other reports speak of direct "contracts" undertaken by Israeli citizens on leading opponents of drug trafficking in Latin America. It will not be imagination running wild to see an Israeli finger firing the gun that killed the leading presidential candidate in Colombia earlier this month, thus also triggering the battle that Bogota is today waging against the drug cartels.

Israeli mercenary activities are in no way limited to Latin America. They are evident in several African and Asian countries. An Israeli pattern is clearly visible in the series of killings of Sinhalese extremists in Sri Lanka by forces described as government-run militias carrying out the "dirty job in the dirty way" that the regular army cannot undertake. Activists and supporters of the extremist People's Liberation Front (JVP) are killed in some of the most horrendous manner and their corpses are left to rot in the open for days in a blood-chilling effort to deter others from joining the front's anti-government activities. In the north of the country, where Tamils are waging a separatist campaign, the field is left open for Indian peacekeepers, perhaps because the Israeli presence will be much too obvious.

The Israeli link in Sri Lanka came to the fore in 1985 when at

least 50 Israeli agents, mostly Mossad operatives, were officially assigned to Sri Lanka to train the country's soldiers "in guerrilla warfare." The trainers were reported to have left the island after the Arab states warned Colombo of potential damage to bilateral relations. But, not all of the Israelis left, according to recent reports in the Asian press.

In Africa, the most vivid sign of clandestine destabilisation efforts exerted by Israel came when the Sudanese government offered evidence that the Zionist state was supplying arms to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south through Kenya.

Mercenary activities of Israelis are not a new phenomenon. It would appear that the very nature of the Zionist state, which is on a perpetual alert against sabotage and attacks carried out by liberation seeking Palestinians, coupled with the years of extremism practised by underground Jewish gangs in pre-1948 Palestine, seems to have eliminated all qualms among Israelis, official and otherwise. The parameters that most countries would apply when dealing with subversion in another country appear to have very little consideration in the Jewish state.

The question is: What is the international community doing about it?

For all diplomatic purposes, Israel can very well argue that its government does not condone any mercenary activities anywhere in the world and adopts a very tough attitude when dealing with its "private citizens" engaged in such actions. And when the issue reaches sensitive levels, it resorts to bilateral contacts with the country concerned to smoothen things over.

(Incidentally, I, for one, did not hear about the conclusion of the case involving two Israeli agents who, in 1985, were caught in the case involving two Nigerian ministers out of Britain to his trying to smuggle a former Nigerian minister out of Britain to his country to face alleged charges of corruption. The ex-minister was drugged and trussed up, with an Israeli keeping him company, inside a crate destined for Lagos and marked "diplomatic cargo" authorised by the Nigerian embassy in London.)

The obvious argument that Israel puts forth on the surface is simple: the government cannot be held responsible for actions undertaken by its citizens. But how does it explain the fact that Israel ranks among the top five countries extending "security and defence" consultancy services around the world with over 800 organisations, which, somewhat or the other, operate with apparent immunity? We have yet to hear of a case where any Israeli caught engaged in subversion abroad was brought to book in Israel.

Anniversary stirs memories of war's start

By John Barbour
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Old Marshall Ferdinand Foch, who led the allies to victory in World War I, said at the end of that conflict: "This is not peace. It is an armistice for 20 years." He was right, almost to the day.

Nearly two decades later, after years of threat and bluster, of depression and inequality, of fears and lies, conflict finally came to action on Sept. 1, 1939, when the first shots were fired in World War II.

No one could say the world did not have sufficient notice. For instance, on the last day of January 1939 at the White House, President Franklin D. Roosevelt had called in the Senate military affairs committee to confide his fearful appraisal of the world — many of his countrymen suffered from a bad case of isolationism. Yet he told the senators:

"About three years ago we got pretty definite information that there was in the making a policy of world domination between Germany, Italy and Japan... There are two ways of looking at it. The first... is the hope that somebody will assassinate Hitler from within; that somebody will kill Mussolini or he will get a bad cold in the morning and die... the other attitude is that we must try to prevent the domination of the world."

He had drawn the line. Adolf Hitler, whom he called a "wild man" and "a nut," was the enemy, whether the nation knew it or not. Peace was slipping through the trembling fingers of Europe.

Hitler had had a timetable since he powered his way to control of the German government in the country's last free elections on March 5, 1933, a day after Roosevelt was inaugurated as U.S. president.

Hitler had taken a broken Germany, re-armed it in secret, bluffed his way into the Rhineland which Germany had given up after World War I. He buttressed fascist dictator Francisco Franco in Spain and conspired with Italian dictator Benito Mussolini to di-

vide Europe. He bullied his way into Austria and Czechoslovakia and so intimidated Britain and France that they welcomed the Munich pact which British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain considered a guarantee of "peace in our time." It only convinced Hitler that the old World War I allies were willing to pay for peace at any price.

Hitler needed Poland not only for a breadbasket but as a source of labour. He would have Poland even if it drew Britain and France into war. He was not, however, ready to fight a war on two fronts.

So he sought Joseph Stalin's assistance in the east, one of the most bizarre alliances in modern history — the Communist and the fascist, philosophy be damned. The allies had procrastinated over a pact with Stalin to outflank Hitler. They obviously did not savour doing business with the Soviet leader.

Hitler had no such compunctions. On Aug. 20, 1939, he agreed to a Soviet-drafted non-aggression pact. In return, the Soviets would get a free hand in the eastern Baltic and a share of Poland.

On Aug. 31, the Polish ambassador's lines from Berlin to Warsaw were cut. That night Hitler broadcast to his people peace proposals to Poland which the Poles never heard, his usual ploy for preparing the German mind for war.

Finally he launched operation Canned Goods, planned months before. SS troops in Polish uniforms staged a mock attack on a German radio station at Gleiwitz on the Polish border, leaving a drugged concentration camp inmate, smeared with blood, as a German "casualty" of the attack. There were other such "provocations" along the border.

Berlin was calmly asleep, but all communications to the outside world were cut. Berliners would awaken to a war that would eventually destroy them and much of Europe as well.

At 5:20 a.m., Sept. 1, directly on Hitler's timetable, a German warplane attacked the Polish fishing village of Puck and an adjacent air base on the Gulf of

Danzig. Twenty-five minutes later, a shell from the World War I battleship Schleswig Holstein made a direct hit on a Polish ammunition dump at Westerplatte.

At first light, the Wehrmacht began a motorised march toward Warsaw, and a new word — blitzkrieg, or lightning war — was introduced into the military lexicon.

At 2:20 a.m., Washington time, four hours after the attack began, Roosevelt's bedside phone rang.

"Tony Biddle has just got through from Warsaw, Mr. President," said Bill Bullitt, then U.S. ambassador to France. "Several German divisions are deep in Polish territory and fighting is heavy. Tony said there were reports of bombers over the city. Then he was cut off..."

"Well, Bill, it's come at last," Roosevelt replied. "God help us all."

In London, mobilisation was ordered. On Sept. 3, Britain went to war. Winston Churchill, who had warned persistently of the German threat, was made a part of an expanded war cabinet and first lord of the Admiralty, where he had served previously. Before he got there, the word went out to the fleet: "Winston is back."

In Berlin, Hitler received the news of Britain's declaration with an immobile stare, but Hermann Goering, the head of the Luftwaffe, said: "If we lose this war, then God have mercy on us."

Hitler donned a military uniform and pledged to his people he would not return to civilian clothes until the war was won, a promise he kept to his death.

The French played for time, adding a few insignificant hours to their mobilisation, before declaring war.

There were those who thought the Poles could hold out for a couple of months. Even the Germans thought in terms of weeks. But German power had not been tested yet. It became a war of horse-drawn artillery against motorised guns that could cover bad roads at 40 miles (65 kilometres) an hour, a war of lances against tanks.

The Polish air force was destroyed in 48 hours by German bombers. Stukas punctuated the sky, dive-bombing Polish troops who quickly learned to lay low until the planes came out of their dives and fire at them as they struggled for altitude.

Cracow, Poland's second city, fell on Sept. 6. That same night, the Polish government fled the capital. Within one week, Poland's 35 divisions had been either surrounded or destroyed by the fast-moving Germans. It was all over in 17 days.

The Germans tried to hurry the Soviets into the fray and to move to pre-arranged borders as their part of the spoils — and to take some of the international blame.

Poll: 50 years after WWII, 50% of Americans expect a WWII

By Gary Langer
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Fifty years after World War II erupted, half of all U.S. residents believe global war will consume the world again one day, a Media General-Associated Press poll has found.

A majority of those who expect another world war believe it will happen within two decades, the survey found. And if it does recur, most Americans fear it will escalate into an all-out nuclear conflagration.

A majority of respondents to the poll also said one of World War II's darkest episodes could recur: A holocaust on the order of Nazi Germany's murder of more than 6 million Jews.

The 1,163 U.S. respondents were asked: "Do you think that kind of thing could happen again — that is, the killing of millions of people because of their religion or ethnic background?" six in 10 said it could.

More than 1 million German soldiers invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, prodding France and Britain to declare war on Germany a few days later. World

War II lasted until 1945, claiming the lives of an estimated 50 million people.

The United States joined the war in 1941 after the Japanese attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. Four years later, the U.S. air force hastened Japan's surrender by dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki — still the only time nuclear weapons have been used in war.

Six in 10 poll respondents said they felt that bombing Hiroshima, in which up to 200,000 people died, was the right thing to do. Seventy per cent of the men in the survey supported the bombing; half the women agreed with it.

Two in 10 respondents said they sometimes think of Japan as the enemy because of the war. And with Japan now one of the world's leading economic powers, nearly four in 10 said the United States did too much to help rebuild Japan after the war.

A smaller group, 24 per cent, said the United States did too much to help rebuild West Germany, which also has one of the world's strongest economies to-

day. One in 10 people said they sometimes think of Germany as the enemy.

Respondents strongly supported the reunification of Germany, which was divided after the war into West Germany and East Germany. Seventy per cent favoured the two Germanies' coming together again as one country.

Overall, nearly 70 per cent considered themselves familiar with the events of World War II. Older people were far more apt to rate themselves as "very familiar" with the war — 57 per cent of those older than age 64 chose that category, compared with just 12 per cent of those younger than 45.

Familiarity with one aspect of the war was overwhelming: Ninety-five per cent said they had heard of the holocaust. Age was not a factor.

Respondents in the oldest group were less likely to believe there will be another world war. But they were more likely to expect that if one did occur, it would escalate into all-out nuclear war.

Elections need world supervision

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — Under United Nations supervision, Namibians will elect their first independent government in November. Similar elections or various kinds of referenda are proposed in international talks about the future of other trouble spots. The Paris conference on Cambodia is one example.

For several other conflicts over which negotiations have not yet begun, it is obvious that solutions will have to include consultation via the ballot box with the people directly concerned. Also, Prime Minister Shamir's peace proposal foresees that Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will elect representatives to negotiate with Israel on a period of limited autonomy for

the territories.

Also, talks now seem possible on the future of Eritrea. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front will certainly put forward again their proposal for a referendum under international control.

The next national elections in Nicaragua will be crucial, and there have been discussions on how to organise a team of international observers.

In view of all this, one would assume that the question of how elections should be observed would be high on the international agenda. That is not the case.

At present, there is no organised, international competence in the field. No United Nations body has expertise, and neither does any nongovernmental organisation.

The U.N. Human Rights Com-

mission touched on the issue last spring when it commented on a U.S. initiative in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The commission recommended further discussions in the General Assembly and appended a list of tentative criteria for "periodic and genuine" elections.

These included such aspects as universal and equal suffrage, secret votes, freedom of assembly, equal opportunity to become candidates and the right for candidates to put forward their views.

The idea is that the United Nations should attempt to formulate international standards for free and honest elections. If such norms were established, this would be of great help to opposition movements struggling against manipulated election pro-

cesses. Panama is one of the most recent examples.

Such agreed standards would be essential as a "checklist" in future attempts to monitor elections or referenda. A private organisation in Washington, International Human Rights Law Group, has drafted a first set of such guidelines with the help of lawyers and politicians with some expertise in election-observing. That is a good beginning, but still just a start.

It might now be possible to discuss this matter in the United Nations — in spite of its membership. The attitude toward elections has begun to change in parts of Eastern Europe and the Third World. The latest signal came from Algeria, where the first elections since independence in which more than one party

could run, are planned.

A number of national elections and referenda have been monitored in recent years, including balloting in South Korea, Philippines, Uganda, Chile, Bolivia and Colombia. Individual observers — often foreign politicians — have been invited by the opposition or the government or both.

However, with some notable exceptions, these observers' field work and reports have not been very impressive. They have not had a professional approach and generally have lacked a systematic methodology. Experience was not brought from one situation to another; well-meaning people invented the wheel again.

Such amateurism could easily be manipulated. An effort in-

tended to ascertain that the rules are respected, could be used to legitimise the fraud. A historic example is the 1967 election in South Vietnam.

The United Nations could set the standards, but it is doubtful whether any U.N. agency is suited to act as an election observer. That mandate is politically sensitive and might be better covered by an impartial, international and nongovernmental agency. Ideally, there should be an institution of the same calibre as Amnesty International to perform the task.

The writer, a former secretary-general of Amnesty International, heads Save the Children in Sweden. The article is reprinted from International Herald Tribune.

SEP / SEPT

Le secrétaire général du ministère français des Affaires étrangères est arrivé mardi à BEYROUTH après une nuit de violents affrontements dans la capitale libanaise. Porteur des dernières propositions de Paris pour mettre un terme à cinq mois et demi de bombardements presque ininterrompus, François Sfeer s'est entretenu dans la même journée avec les chefs des deux gouvernements rivaux, Michel Aoun et Salim Hoss. Comme au président syrien, qu'il avait rencontré la veille à Damas, l'envoyé de François Mitterrand a rappelé à ses interlocuteurs que la France estime qu'il n'y a pas de solution pour le Liban, qui soit autre que politique. Une solution politique, avait-il précisé à l'issue de son tête-à-tête avec Hafez al-Assad, qui ne peut se passer du concours actif de la Syrie. Le plan de paix, esquissé dimanche par le chef de la diplomatie française met d'ailleurs ces deux points en lumière. Roland Dumas préconise des «réformes», dans le but de corriger les déséquilibres entre les communautés musulmanes et chrétiennes, qui doivent être d'affaire des Libanais. Mais, insiste-t-il, «il n'y aura pas d'accord politique avant un cessez-le-feu». Un arrêt des hostilités, qui selon lui, doit être assorti d'un embargo sur toutes les livraisons d'armes aux milices rivales pour être effectif. Enfin M. Dumas estime que Syriens et Israéliens devront mettre un terme à leur occupation militaire. La tâche de l'émissaire français est cependant difficile. Il lui faut notamment convaincre Damas et ses alliés libanais de l'impérativité de Paris, auquel ces derniers reprochent l'envoi de bâtiments de guerre de la marine nationale au large du Liban. Seule lueur d'espoir: la porte ouverte au dialogue avec le «camp musulman» par Mgr Nasrallah Sfeir. La plus haute autorité religieuse des chrétiens maronites s'est prononcée lundi pour une réduction du pouvoir présidentiel et en faveur d'une révision des institutions politiques en place depuis 1943.

Alors que la répression israélienne s'est encore accentuée cette semaine avec l'expulsion dimanche de cinq nouveaux PALESTINIENS et de sanglants affrontements, qui mardi ont fait un mort et plus d'une dizaine de blessés, le porte-parole de l'OLP à Washington a indiqué que Yasser Arafat pourrait demander un visa aux Etats-Unis afin de s'adresser à l'ONU en septembre ou octobre prochains. Un responsable de la Ligue arabe a affirmé lundi qu'«on cas de refus américain, les pays arabes demanderaient, comme l'année dernière un transfert de l'Assemblée générale à Genève. Le même jour, un Israélien a été formellement accusé du meurtre d'un habitant arabe de Hébron par le tribunal de district de Jérusalem. Son procès, qui doit commencer prochainement, promet d'être retentissant. L'assassin présumé n'est autre qu'un rabbin, Moshe Levinger, l'un des chefs spirituels du mouvement religieux annexionniste «Bloc de la foi». (D'après agences).

EN BREF

Démissions. Trois ministres ont officiellement annoncé leur démission lundi pour pouvoir se porter candidats aux élections législatives attendues en Jordanie pour le 8 novembre. Il s'agit du vice-premier ministre et ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires économiques, Taher al-Masri, du ministre de l'Education, Abdallah Nsour, et du ministre des Travaux publics et du Logement, Chafiq Zawaydeh. Leur retrait du gouvernement sera effectif ce jeudi.

Aide technique. La Grande-Bretagne a décidé d'octroyer une aide technique de près d'un million et demi de dollars pour la réalisation de projets éducatifs en Jordanie. Un mémorandum a été signé à Amman par le ministre du Plan, Ziad Fariz, et l'ambassadeur de Grande-Bretagne, Anthony Reeve. Il prévoit notamment la «réorganisation» de l'enseignement primaire et secondaire sur la base «d'une technologie moderne». En 1987, Londres avait accordé une aide de quelque 24 millions de dollars au royaume, dont 8 millions sous forme de dons, incluant la fourniture de 2.000 micro-ordinateurs aux collèges jordaniens avant 1992.

Walesa. Le président du syndicat Solidarité a lancé dimanche à Gdansk une mise en garde aux Etats occidentaux, les invitant très fermement à soutenir économiquement la Pologne. Lech Walesa a une nouvelle fois demandé aux banques américaines et européennes d'ouvrir des succursales dans le pays afin de rassembler l'épargne des Polonais, estimée à 6 milliards de dollars, et de faire fructifier cet argent inutilisé. «Nous disposons d'un délai de six mois à un an pour transformer et améliorer tout ce qui peut l'être en Pologne, a-t-il déclaré. Si nous ne faisons rien, le pays va tomber en ruine.»

Droits de l'Homme à Paris. Deux siècles après la proclamation, le 26 août 1789, des droits de l'Homme par les députés révolutionnaires français, des dizaines d'artistes et de personnalités des cinq continents ont chanté la liberté samedi dernier à Paris. Au cours du concert, organisé au pied de l'Arc de la Défense, se sont succédés des musiciens de toutes sensibilités dont de nombreux chanteurs du tiers monde, tels le Guinéen Mory Kanté, le groupe algérien Djurdjura et la star du rai Chob Khaled. Participant également à la soirée, des personnalités du monde entier, parmi lesquelles Isabel Allende, fille du président chilien assassiné lors du coup d'Etat militaire de 1973 à Santiago, le Hongrois László Rajik, la fille de l'opposant roumaine Doru Cornes ainsi que les prix Nobel Wole Soyinka (Nigeria) et Adolfo Pérez Esquivel (Argentine).

Trou. Le déficit du commerce extérieur de la France a plus que doublé en juillet, atteignant 7,48 milliards de francs (1,15 milliard de dollars), en données corrigées des variations saisonnières. Le manque à gagner du mois précédent se situait à 3,09 milliards de francs. Le solde cumulé sur les sept premiers mois de l'année du déficit commercial atteint ainsi 24,74 milliards de francs, soit presque le double de la période correspondante en 1988. Point le plus inquiétant pour l'Hénao: la chute du solde des échanges de biens industriels, y compris les matériels militaires, qui est tombé en juillet à 9,31 milliards de francs.

Incendies. La situation demeure préoccupante depuis le début de la semaine dans le sud de la France et notamment en Corse, où des incendies progressent encore. Lundi, de nombreux feux, attisés par des vents qui atteignaient en certains endroits les 140 km/h, ont ravagé des milliers d'hectares, tué un pompier et blessé plusieurs autres. Les destructions de ces derniers jours ont été qualifiées par les autorités d'«encore bien plus graves» que celles de début août, qui se sont soldées par l'incendie de 20.000 hectares de forêt.

Scorsese au Japon. Le réalisateur américain Martin Scorsese se trouve actuellement au Japon où il interprète le rôle du peintre Van Gogh dans le dernier film du cinéaste japonais Akira Kurosawa. A la demande de ce dernier, âgé de 78 ans, Scorsese a accepté de faire une brève apparition dans «Dreams», dont le budget s'élève à 12 millions de dollars et dont le tournage doit se terminer prochainement.

Festival de Rabat. Le Grand Prix du festival international du film de Rabat a été attribué le week-end dernier à deux longs métrages: «Where do we go?» du Bulgare Rangel Vulkhanov et «Nonjume al-Naher» du réalisateur syrien Mohammed Oussama. Présidé par l'écrivain marocain Hassan Ben Jelloun, le jury a tenu à saluer d'égal maître «la maîtrise de la caméra et la rigueur du scénario» de l'œuvre de Vulkhanov, ainsi que le «film-reflet» et «courageux» d'Oussama.

Les mots étrangers dans la langue arabe

Parlons faranci en Jordanie

De bicyclette à montage, de madame à professeur, la présence française au Proche-Orient a laissé de profondes empreintes dans la langue arabe. De nombreux mots y désignent encore des professions, des objets... sans équivalents dans le vocabulaire jordanien. D'autres ont intégré le langage de tous les jours. Certains par contre, aujourd'hui concurrencés, sont en voie de disparition.

Vous êtes française ou français; de passage ou résident en Jordanie; votre arabe laisse à désirer... et pourtant vous pouvez engager la conversation avec les Jordaniens. Votre atout: l'immixtion de la langue de Voltaire dans le monde arabe et diluée sans, semble-t-il, grande logique. Les échanges scientifiques et culturels entre les Arabes et les Français y sont bien sûr pour quelque chose. Osez donc vous exprimer dans votre langue maternelle pour profiter au maximum de votre séjour. Attention cependant aux nuances linguistiques. Certains mots n'ont cours que dans une acception très limitée, d'autres ont subi quelques altérations, quand ils n'ont pas purement et simplement été transformés, par la culture locale ou une volonté politique.

Des mots envahisseurs

Dans le parler quotidien des Jordaniens, reviennent des termes dont le sens reste exacte-

ment le même qu'en français. Seule varie la prononciation, qu'impose notamment l'absence du «b» ou du «v» dans l'alphabet arabe. Vous entendrez ainsi couramment parler de «diplomassya», pour désigner un diplomate et de «diplomassya» pour diplomatie. Soyez plus intéressés par l'histoire de la Jordanie que par la politique internationale, et «antika» vous permettra de différencier l'ancien du contemporain.

Vous pourriez également, sans le moindre risque de quiproquo, demander votre «bakait» de cigarettes ou acheter le «Bouket» de fleurs que vous comptez offrir à l'occasion du «bouffet», auquel vous avez été convié. Vous avez d'ailleurs compris que le déjeuner ou le dîner en question se caractérisera par une série de plats dans lesquels vous picorerez à votre gré. Bref, ce sera un vrai buffet.

Si vous êtes au volant d'une voiture, tendez l'oreille quand on vous indiquera la prochaine «kour-



Le français, comme l'anglais, a la cote auprès des commerçants.

ba», autrement dit la prochaine courbe, que vous traduirez sans coup férir par virage. An moindre incident technique, demandez, à tout hasard, au garagiste de vérifier vos «bougyya». Au cas où... En attendant la réparation et en vous voyant suer à grosses gouttes sous la chaleur de plomb, qui sait si on ne vous invitera pas à prendre une «dousha», que vous ne confondrez évidemment pas avec la «hammam». Comme vous, votre interlocuteur fait en effet la différence entre la douche et le bain.

Bienheureux ceux qui parmi vous s'intéressent aux arts, à la mode... Vous pourrez donner du «montage», du «décor», du «naquillage», ou encore du «maillottage» sans crainte de solliciter dans le vide. Vous aurez peut-être plus de mal à glisser «schoir» dans la conversation et n'oubliez pas de prononcer «microphone» à l'anglaise.



Prudence toutefois si vous rencontrez des enseignants. Certes un instituteur ou un professeur du secondaire ne vous en vaudra pas de le gratifier du titre de «professeur». Mais assurez-vous un préalable qu'aucun universitaire ne fait partie du groupe. Dans la hiérarchie, seul ce dernier a droit au titre, les autres devant se contenter du vocable «oustaz». Autre gaffe à éviter: vous entendrez peut-être parler d'un «garçon», au restaurant ou au café. L'arabe jordanien ne dispose en effet d'aucun autre mot pour désigner le serveur. Mais ne sautez pas sur l'occasion pour héler le «garçon» en question si vous avez la gorge sèche. Le mot résonnerait comme une insulte à ses oreilles et vous vaudrait une très mauvaise cote. Fait peut-être étrange, il saura que vous vous adressez à lui si vous l'appellez «akhi» (mon frère) ou «oustaz»! Par contre, on comprendra parfaitement qu'à la vue d'une fem-

me aux cheveux courts, vous vous exclamiez qu'elle a une coupe «à la garçon».

Dominants ou dominés

Les mots français ne sont pas toujours aussi incontrournables. Fruit de la colonisation, leur hégémonie est parfois remise en cause, notamment quand il existe un équivalent en arabe. Ils illustrent surtout une remarquable tolérance de la société jordanienne, qui les utilise au même titre que leurs synonymes arabes.

On ne sera pas surpris de vous entendre dire «coiffeur», aussi courant que le mot arabe «hal-laq»; de demander un «massage» plutôt qu'un «tadil»; de vous étonner de l'absence de «bousokaites» (bicyclettes), au lieu de «darrajah»; dans les rues d'Amman et de vous plaindre des rares cabines de «téléphone», aussi rares que l'emploi du mot arabe «shata».

Plus utilisés que leurs traduc-

tions anglaises, les mots «antaine» (antenne) pour «hawaii», «brosboure» (brochure) pour «kutiyeh», «asansor» (ascenseur) pour «mas-s'ad» ou encore «blage» (plage) pour shatt, seront instantanément compris. Phénomène curieux, il vous arrivera de croiser certains termes français ne survivant que dans la classe bourgeoise ou, à l'opposé, dans les milieux populaires. Ainsi d'«hôtel», qui prévaut sur «fondoq» dans les familles riches, alors que «chauffeur» y est suppléant par «sa'iq». De même, «madame» ou «mademoiselle» seront plus souvent employés par des Jordaniens sophistiqués.

Alors que nombre de mots techniques universels ou ceux qui reflètent la culture française (montage, radio, buffet, douche) maintiennent leur emprise, d'autres ont perdu de leur influence et semblent sur le point de disparaître de la langue courante. C'est le cas notamment d'«automobile», beaucoup plus rarement utilisé qu'autrefois, tout comme «boulait», hérité du français «billet». Phénomène récent, les institutions arabes ont par ailleurs entrepris l'arabisation de certains termes, comme par exemple télévision, aujourd'hui traduit par «televiz» dans les textes officiels.

Vous voilà parés pour entamer le dialogue avec les Jordaniens. Ce petit lexique n'a, de plus, rien d'exhaustif et ne vous dispense pas d'utiliser les mots qui, de l'arabe, ont intégré la langue française. Les toubis et les amir- aux du bled en savent quelque chose.

Salim Ayoub avec Alain Renou.

L'Afghanistan vu par Faris Glubb.

L'islam sert de façade aux rebelles

Invité en juillet 1988 à se rendre en Afghanistan, Faris Glubb en a rapporté un reportage de 40 minutes, qu'il a présenté pour la première fois samedi à Amman. A contre-courant de la grande majorité des analystes du conflit, le fils de l'ancien commandant en chef de l'armée jordanienne dénonce le «double-jeu» de la résistance afghane. Selon lui, l'Islam sert surtout de façade à d'anciens criminels de droit commun, aujourd'hui à la tête de groupes de rebelles. La crédibilité du document souffre cependant d'un manque total de preuves à l'appui de «révélations» souvent trop péremptives.



Faris Glubb

«Au nom de Dieu, celui qui fait miséricorde», le Muzikordoun. D'entrée, Faris Glubb donne la tonalité de son reportage. Sur fond d'histoire tribale et de retrait alors en cours des troupes soviétiques, il a choisi de se concentrer sur l'aspect religieux de la guerre, qui depuis dix ans oppose le gouvernement de Kaboul aux rebelles. De fait, loin des cartes d'Etat-major et des récits de batailles, l'Afghanistan, boucher de l'islam, donne essentiellement la parole aux responsables musulmans du pays.

A Kaboul, Herat, ou Mazar-i-Sharif, les mollahs et les imams, qui sont restés fidèles au président Mohammad Najibullah, décrivent les «atrocités» commises par les rebelles: bombardements et pillage de la grande mosquée Ali de la capitale, assassinats de religieux... «Comment ces hommes peuvent-ils commettre de tels actes et se dire les défenseurs de la foi?», s'interroge Faris Glubb dans son commentaire.

Les deux hommes, chefs de mouvements sunnites fondamentalistes, «sont des trafiquants de drogue», avance-t-il. Hekmatyar, dont l'organisation exerce une grande influence sur les réfugiés afghans du Pakistan, aurait notamment construit «trois laboratoires de fabrication de stupéfiants» dans ce pays, qu'il écarterait «à l'Ouest, via la Turquie, l'Afrique du Sud et l'URSS». Les responsables de la guérilla chiite ne sont pas en

reste: selon Faris Glubb, certains d'entre eux sont moulés dans des tréfonds d'armes entre Israël et l'Iran et travaillent pour la CIA ou le Mossad. «Sont-ils si religieux ces hommes, qui s'allient au grand satan?», ironise le commentateur.

Si le spectateur n'a aucune raison de mettre en doute la bonne foi du réalisateur du film, il a de quoi rester dubitatif sinon incrédule. Le documentaire de Faris Glubb d'apporte en effet aucune preuve crédible à l'appui de ses allégations, comme l'ont fait remarquer plusieurs participants au débat, organisé après la projection du film, samedi au club-club d'Amman.

Autre gros point faible du reportage: l'absence totale de réactions de membres de la résistance ou de personnalités proches des rebelles. Tourné par une équipe de la télévision nationale, «Afghanistan, boucher de l'islam» ne présente que les thèses officielles et ressemble à s'y méprendre à un film de propagande pro-gouvernementale. Une critique dont l'auteur se défend fermement. «Je reconnais les faiblesses du documentaire. Elles sont essentiellement dues à un manque de temps. Il m'aurait fallu six mois pour rencontrer la quinzaine de mouvements qui composent la résistance. Personnellement, je ne m'aurais pas fait un film sur ce que j'ai vu. Et c'est très loin de ce que rapportent les médias occidentaux».

La réside l'argument «cho» de Faris Glubb. «J'ai fait ce voyage suite à une invitation de l'association des journalistes afghans, rappelle-t-il. Je suis musulman et je

souhaitais rencontrer les religieux de ce pays. En voyant sur place combien les journaux faussent la réalité, j'ai eu envie de tourner un film».

Exemple: le communisme en Afghanistan. «La presse occidentale prétend que les communistes sont au pouvoir à Kaboul et que Najibullah est la poupée de Moscou. C'est absurde. Le président afghan est musulman. C'est grâce à lui qu'a été créée la première université d'études et de recherches islamiques du pays! Désolé pour les préjugés en vogue, mais c'est un homme qui cherche à adapter la religion à la modernité et à sortir son pays de la féodalité. Les journalistes prédisaient sa chute dès le retrait définitif des Soviétiques. C'est chose faite depuis février dernier et Najibullah est toujours en poste».

Faris Glubb reconnaît cependant que l'intervention de Moscou en 1979 a précédé et non suivi «l'appel à l'aide» de Babrak Karmal. Tout comme il admet que son reportage manque de solidité. Distribué en Suède, où il effectuait un voyage en février pour parler des Palestiniens (+), le film a peu de chance de convaincre. Son réalisateur le sait, qui s'apprête à publier un livre sur l'Afghanistan, où «figureront les preuves de ce que j'avance».

Alain Renou.

(*) Né à Jérusalem en 1939, Faris Glubb se consacre à la question palestinienne depuis une vingtaine d'années. Auteur de trois ouvrages sur les violations des droits de l'Homme dans les territoires occupés, il fournit régulièrement des rapports aux Nations-Unies sur la répression israélienne en Cisjordanie et à Gaza.

Tunnel sous la Manche

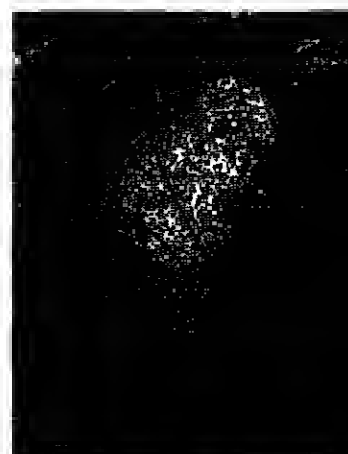
1993: l'Angleterre ne sera plus une île

Le 15 juin 1993, le premier convoi de voyageurs reliera sous la Manche, la côte française à la côte anglaise. L'eurotunnel deviendra rapidement l'un des grands carrefours de la CEE, que 16,5 millions d'usagers devraient emprunter dès la première année de mise en service.

Au milieu d'un nuage de craie pulvérisée, Brigitte s'enfoncé sous la mer, creusant une galerie de 10 mètres de diamètre. Brigitte est l'une des vedettes de l'eurotunnel, le plus grand chantier du monde. Une machine impressionnante, composée de sept «tunneliers», qui depuis la France et l'Angleterre s'unissent sous la Manche au rythme d'un mètre par heure.

Chaque tunnelier, véritable usine ambulante, est doté d'une machoire de 400 tonnes, reliée à une longue chaîne de wagnons, de tuteurs et de pompes. Comme une taupe géante, il évacue les déblais et installe l'un après l'autre les voûtes de béton qui tapisseront la galerie.

Distants de 50 kilomètres, les deux tronçons du «chantier du siècle», aussi vastes que des aéroports, ont été ouverts fin 1987. Le premier près de Calais; le deuxième près de Folkestone. En France, les travaux ont débuté au



Mise en place d'un «tunnelier» effectuant le forage sous la Manche.

fond d'un puits de 50 mètres et mobilisent 2.000 ouvriers, agents de maîtrise et ingénieurs.

Sous le Channel, ce sont en fait trois tunnels, qui perent à peu se dessinent. Deux convois ferroviaires de 7,60 mètres de diamètre, que sépare un tunnel de service de 4,80 mètres d'ouverture, nécessaire pour assurer la maintenance, la sécurité et la ventilation de l'ouvrage.

Pour l'ensemble des trois éléments (150 kilomètres d'excavation), les Britanniques avaient déjà creusé sur 7 kilomètres à la mi-février, alors que les Français

o'avaient progressé que de trois. Ces derniers avaient, semble-t-il, sous-estimé les énormes difficultés que poserait le forage de la craie blanche, friable et laissant passer l'eau, avant celui de la craie bleue, saine, imperméable, bien plus facile à grignoter, et que les Anglais ont eu la chance de rencontrer tout de suite.

«Au début, nous avons patagé dans la boue, explique un ingénieur français. A présent, nous sommes nous aussi dans «la boue», mais plus au sens propre de onze foreuses».

Optimisme et confiance prévalent donc. «Le tunnel sera terminé à la date prévue», assure-t-on de part et d'autre. Une date d'autant plus impérieuse que le contrat signé entre Eurotunnel et la Trans-Manche Link, société réalisatrice du projet, comporte une clause draconienne: pour chaque jour de retard, cette dernière se verra en effet pénalisée de 4 millions de francs (soit près de 800.000 dollars).

En 1993, véhicules routiers et passagers traverseront la Manche en navettes à un pont pour les bus, les cars et les caravanes; à deux ponts pour les voitures et les deux roues. Les trains de marchandises et de voyageurs de la British Rail et de la SNCF (dont le TGV-Nord), s'intercaleront entre elles, mettant Londres à 3 heures de Paris. Selon les responsables du projet, la capacité du tunnel sera, dans un premier temps, de 20 convois par heure. Elle pourra être augmentée à 30 trains et navettes, en cas de nécessité.

L'Angleterre, ancrée à l'Europe, aura alors cessé d'être une île. Et le quotidien londonien «Times» ne pourra plus titrer, comme il le

Mots croisés

par Florence Montell

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Horizontalement.
1: elle habite le nouveau continent.
2: petit objet décoratif; forment le squelette.
3: mesures.
4: note.
5: restitues; puits naturel.
6: pronom personnel; entre 99 et 101.
7: période; frappe; 8: son calcul est douloureux; article défini.
9: les pirates en ont toujours un.
10: adjectif possessif; spécialisé; en tenue d'Éve.

Verticalement.
A: ingénieur.
B: dans la gamme; pronom personnel; le français.
C: font vaciller.
D: note; article; mesure; agnate.
E: impossibles à lire.
F: silhouette; G: Newton n'est pas étranger à la découverte de celle de la Terre.
H: leur interprétation est révélatrice; ruisseau.
I: l'homme de l'Arche; préposition.
J: liés à la nature profonde.

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA
Raging bull, de Martin Scorsese, avec Robert de Niro, Cathy Moriarty, Nicholas Colasanto, Joe Pesci et Frank Vincent. Quand un homme, persuadé que survivre implique de distribuer des coups, frappe tout autour les boxeurs qu'il affronte sur les rings que sa femme ou ses amis. Plus violent.

CIRQUE
Etolles. Cirque international «Stars», avec des numéros anglais, espagnol, égyptien, taiwanais... «Stars», au bout de la Gare des Arts, face au restaurant Al-Wahid, tous les Jours à 17h30 et 20h00 (2 et 4 d'entrée).

EXPOSITION
Ces drôles de voitures. Une cinquantaine de voitures sur quatre, six ou huit roues, construites selon les désirs et les délirs de leurs propriétaires américains, belges, suédois, allemands, néerlandais et jordanien; un robot; des spectacles laser et de la musique...

TELEVISION
Centre d'exposition internationale d'Amman, route de l'aéroport (à droite en quittant la capitale), chaque jour de 10h30 à 18h00.

CINEMA
Ciné-club. Séances respectivement à 19h00, 19h30, 19h00 et 21h00.

THEATRE
Jeu 31: Suddenly last summer. Les sept Samouraï (8re partie); Les sept Samouraï (2e partie); Child of silence; Taxi driver.

THEATRE
Vendredi 1er septembre: Zouk: The big white hope; Le Plecteur sonne toujours deux fois; La Bataille d'Alger; John and Mary.

THEATRE
Samedi 2: Zouk's morning; Mississippi burning; (PNC); Sacco and Vanzetti; Witness.

THEATRE
Dimanche 3: Heat and dust; Les Heats de l'humanité; Rule over; Rode; Angel heart.

THEATRE
Lundi 4: Khartoum; Mocking bird; Ragtime; Nicholas and Alexandra; Working girl.

THEATRE
Mardi 5: The lion and the wind; Goodbye Babylon; The first; Dr Strangelove; The second.

TELEVISION
Cocoteau-Marinis, pièce écrite par Jean Marais et réalisée par Jean-Marie Coldefy (1989). Un portrait du poète, écrivain, dessinateur et cinéaste français Jean Cocteau signé par un témoin privilégié de la vie de l'artiste disparu.
JTV, vendredi 2 septembre à 17h30.

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.
1: Américaine.
2: bibelot; os.
3: livres.
4: os; 5: 2; 6: 2; 7: 2; 8: 2; 9: 2; 10: 2.

Verticalement.
A: aspersions.
B: mi; se.
C: ébranlé.
D: 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

Focus on People

To do is to be

By Mariam M. Shahin

WOMEN'S movements all over the world have been pioneered by those who have had "that little bit of extra insight." Siham Ameri, was one of those women in Jordan, speaks about her life to Focus On People this week.

In 1942, while many young Arab men and women were struggling to become literate, Siham Ameri was about to receive a university degree from the American University of Beirut (AUB). Ameri came from a family that cherished education and "liberation of the mind." Her older sister was one of the first female students to graduate from the AUB in 1929. "To be educated, for me as a female, was not strange, my older sisters had received education and my aunts were very active, so I thought it was perfectly normal for a girl to receive education," Ameri recalls.

Ameri's whole life from beginning to end was anything but ordinary. Born in Damascus into a politically active family, Ameri had a very close relationship with her father, who was actively involved in anti-Turkish and later anti-French politics in Syria. While not necessarily idolizing him, she "always talked to him. We talked about everything, politics, economics, literature... you name it." Ameri joined her first protest march at the age of four in Damascus. "My aunt was joining a protest march against colonial rule and she took me along. Ever since I remember we, the Arabs, have had to resist domination by outside forces."

Nostalgically Ameri remembers the time when the people of historic Greater Syria did not need passports. "Up until 1941 no one ever bothered to ask us for our passports when I went to Beirut or Jerusalem."

In 1944 Siham married Jordanian Adeb Ameri who was to become minister. At the time they were married Mr. Ameri was the headmaster of the major secondary school in Salt and taught an endless list of young men who would one day become prominent in Jordan's political, social and economic life.

"When I came to Jordan in 1944 it was very different from today. My husband and I lived in Salt. I was received in a very kind and generous manner by the people of the city. I made friends in no time. It was not customary for men and women to sit together in social gatherings. So when I went to a cocktail party with my husband not long after I arrived in Salt, (the invitation had come for Mr. and Mrs. — they had thought I was a foreigner), it created an uproar, an Arab woman at a cocktail party — imagine!"

Today such an event may seem mild, but at the time, Ameri set a precedent, for no other Arab and Muslim woman had ever attended such social gatherings with men. "The fact that I had studied at foreign schools and been brought up to believe that religion is an attitude as well does undoubtedly effected my behaviour," Ameri says.

Ameri, unlike most women in the Arab and Islamic worlds, has taken her 'nom du guerre' after her oldest child not after her oldest son. She is known to family, friends and co-workers as Um Arwa. She says that "in Syria, where I grew up this is not as uncommon as it is in the rest of the Arab World."

Very much in line with her upbringing and the life she led with her late husband, whom she describes as "understanding, respectful and totally open-minded to the concept of equality between men and women," Ameri wanted to work.

In the early 1950's her chance came. The Ameris moved to Jerusalem and Um Arwa, along with several other women began work on a journal for ladies that discussed women's issues as well as politics, social problems, economics and world affairs. Eventually Ameri became co-owner of a publishing house as well. "We had some opposition, but it was bearable," she recalls.

Several years later, upon the Ameris' return to Jordan (1954-55) Um Arwa became one of Jordan's first business women when she bought her own publishing house. "It was the third publishing house in Jordan, I called it 'Dar Tib'a El Nashar'. It was not easy at the beginning, but I felt it was vital for Jordan to have such industries as publishing, then as now." Ameri is aware that Jordan's potential market (three million) is small, but is convinced that Jordan could become a major publishing centre in the area. "We have to realise our potentials. There is a lot to be done in Jordan with Jordan. People are talking about the economy worsening — as if it's the end of the world; as if they had not studied history and did not know that all countries suffer from economic changes at one point or another."

Men and women should become more actively involved in securing their own welfare and that of the country, according to Ameri. "Religion has not forbidden women to participate in trade, education or the choice of a career. So really there is no excuse for women not to work if they choose to."

At one point in history a man in the Arab World had become responsible for not only his wife and children but possibly his widowed mother, unmarried sisters, cousins and an assortment of other female relatives. Today, on the whole, that is no longer the case. With such a high percentage of Jordanian females receiving higher education, a female is and can be held responsible for providing for herself financially and if need be helping her parents or husband to make ends meet. Along with equal rights and "liberation" comes responsibility.

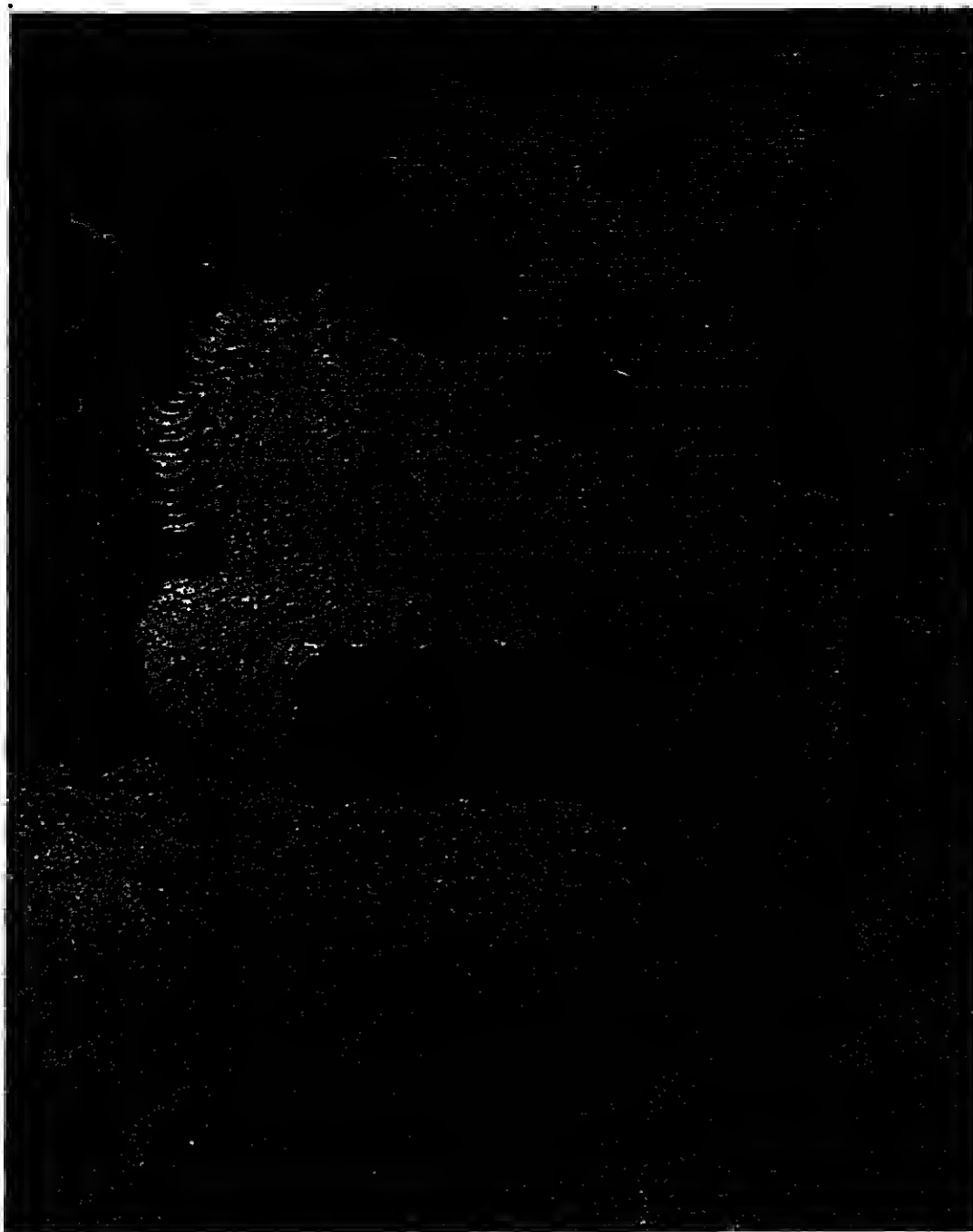
Although in many ways Ameri feels that young Jordanian women have become "too liberated too quickly," many of "the changes in our society — although many think otherwise — have been for the better," she says.

When Ameri first arrived in Jordan, some 45 years ago, women in Jordan "had very definite ideas about Arab nationalism, education and culture. Although most had very little formal education, there was awareness and pride as well as determination. Those of course are some of the factors that made the relatively quick spread of education possible in Jordan."

In the 1950's 1200 women participated in a protest march that began on Salt street and ended on the Second Circle in Jabal Amman in support of human rights, women's rights and the rights of the Palestinian people. Ameri was among the leaders of the march, which some say was the biggest protest march in the history of Jordan. "Women were assertive, they had a very defined idea of where their priorities were and they were willing to fight for them."

"We have come a long way since then. I still run my publishing house and now there are many other women involved in the business world and they are doing very well. Five years ago a law requiring equal pay for equal work was passed in Jordan which is significant. We have had two women ministers. Now that the elections are coming up women will once again be given a chance to prove their capabilities. But we must be careful not to elect a woman simply because she is a woman but because she is more qualified than the other candidates, lest we undermine ourselves."

As the Jordanian woman marches on in her quest to accomplish her goals, Siham Ameri will — "keep on working in my publishing house until my last day comes."



"The Barraaq (flying horse) of deliverance"



"The Stones Give Light": In Helon's work women appear as protectors, providers as well as temptresses.

Expression and symbolism

By Nelly Lamas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Born in 1953, Adnan El Helon was subjected to a burdensome disease that left his limbs atrophied and his frail body in a wheelchair. He had to leave school when he was in the first secondary class, and that, more than his physical state, hurt him most. So he decided to make it on his own, to read, to study and to exteriorise or express his frustrations by painting. The paintbrush slowly became the extension of his hand, the extension of his very soul. He expressed it this way: "Life without art is like a bloom in eternal autumn". One is often astounded at the minute work he does in pen and ink, considering the fact that he handles the pen with difficulty. Yet this is not the only way one can admire him. I found that the truthfulness of his expression, the down-to-earth way he represents his needs as man, as a son, as a citizen, is commendable!

In his paintings there is deep psychology; he expresses the pain, the restrictions he is submitted to, whether physical, ethical or national. He also expresses in the most fluid of ways his aspiration to freedom. That is why you find in his work a constant battle between life and death, between passion and ethics, between past history (culture) and modernism (modernity). A dominant theme in his works is the strife to regain the homeland. The female figure ac-

quires a dominant role as well. Women appear as protectors, the providers as well as the temptress; her volumes fill large areas of his canvases, bearing intense, often raw colour, expressive of strong if not violent passion for and against her. He also exhibits a sense for the morose. This contrast of mood sometimes appears in the same painting: the subject appears in intense oranges and reds and as one's eyes move back into the canvas, pastel shades of blue and pink, appear in cloud-like figures that seem to revert to the world of dreams and hopes.

"Dates under the skin" shows the upper part of a female dress, torn pieces let images show through, images of confinement: Hands holding onto bars, Mosques and churches with a chain hanging above them, a rocket or bomb in front of a fine, with large droplets of milk dripping from the female breast as if to soothe the situation and put out the fire. In "The Stones Give Light" woman again saves the day. Stones seem to convey energy to the bulb. A woman on the side painted with the same intensity of colour, has her hair undulating freely above catching golden tinges from its light, while her sharp underlines the whole composition and embraces it. It is from this violently emotive figure that white figures of martyrs, set in various positions, emanate.

Over his finished subject, Adnan almost incessantly paints a transparent sheath like the one

found around the embryo, with net-like structure that affects the mood according to its subtlety or harshness. When painted softly, it could be charmingly decorative or slightly surreal. If painted harshly with intense or dark colour, it could give a rough, cracked and unruly feeling to serve the general expression. Even his work on anatomy varies according to mood. Sometimes his aim is expression, as in the case of a peasant woman carrying a wash-tub (Tusht) full of stones on her head, the emphasis is on the stones and the female features are subordinate and therefore only roughly painted, while in his pen and ink drawing "Stolen Liberty" his literal depiction of feet cuffed with chains show a good mastery of volume, perspective and line. In both cases his net-like squiggles almost serve as fingerprints, representing a personal style, all his own.

Studying art

Adnan spends most of his time reading and studying the masters of philosophy and art. His career as an artist started at an early age when, very impressed by the hand-painted movie posters, he inspected them closely and tried to imitate them. He then started studying the Impressionists, the Renaissance masters Michelangelo and Raphael, he went on to Surrealism which plays an important role in his paintings, and finally Cubism. His biggest conflict is to balance the scale be-



Adnan el Helon

tween form and content in his paintings what with his being so emotional, so full of ideas and so vehement to express the prevalent mores.

"With My Paintbrush" is a self portrait that shows a very strong face and a frail body surrounded by predators, lizards and rats that remind us of medieval European paintings or the universe of Hieronymus Bosch. A ruin in the background is covered with torn papers. A bloody handprint of a child and a red inscription "Allah" shows his inner appeal, and explains why the face, with its strong features, overcomes all obstacles.

Adnan is not always so optimistic, his painting "Clay movement" shows flowing, but melting figures that struggle in all directions to try to stand but the dominant movement is a down-

ward flow. Skulls appear intermittently and hold the flag of detriment and death. The outline of the form is uneven, contributing further to the lack of solidity of the mass. What better way to express his own battle to sit up or move!

Another morbid theme is "Oedipus is not king" where the blinded mythical figure walks in the wilderness with one foot in a sea where people are drowning, a sea worthy of Dante's hell. Bright hot colours (red and orange) stand against browns and blacks. The appealing woman holding on to Oedipus forms a diagonal thrust that is continued by his sash, adding strength and drama to the composition.

Adnan appreciates what modern research has done to enhance science, but not all science is good. "That part of it that creates bombs to destroy mankind or to leave hundreds jobless is lethal and we can do without it" he explains. He explains it further in a painting called "The crucifixion of the modern", where he points building blocks oozing out in a strong perspectival thrust, in the manner of Escher, serving as a base for the crucifix (man is enslaved by modernism). The intense figure in the background tries to free itself from the confinement of the ever present net-like sheath.

Adnan's will to be free appears at its height in "The Barraaq (Flying horse) of deliverance" rendered in pen and ink where the horse flies high into the sky in

a curvilinear manner sweeping with him the people and the houses while his tail takes root in the land beneath. A beautiful ode to freedom which has enabled him to achieve a good study of values (dark and light shades). "The Octopus" is another pen and ink drawing that deals with a freedom of motion, where lines undulate and extend all over the format, creating little contrast in shading with the central perspective of a road flanked by trees, forming greater diminution as they disappear in the distance. A third pen and ink drawing "The Horseman's Cloak" returns to a profuse use of shades, creating geometric volumes and reflected shadows. All the lines seem to converge and lead your eye to the cloak that the woman is spreading over the city (Jerusalem) for protection.

"Going through the unknown" is a prizewinner! Again in pen and ink, in which a shadow-like human figure comes forward and only partly appears among a multitude of forms. Adnan ingeniously lowers the horizon line and leaves little space for the frontal plane in which he forms some perspective. The torch that the figure holds forward, and its winding rays are left empty of the predominant squiggles and so, being white, step forward to catch up with the perspective below.

In an interview he was asked "And what of life?" he answered "I did not choose life, but I do not want to live it without making my mark!"

Study of twins raises hopes for aging brains

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Lissy Jarvik disliked the notion she was doomed to get senile when she grew old, so as a young psychologist in 1946 she began to study how age influences the brain.

"I didn't want to believe our intelligence would go down from then on. It didn't seem like a good thing to face for the rest of your life," said Jarvik, now a psychiatrist, pediatrician and geriatrician.

By giving intelligence tests to 134 pairs of elderly twins over four decades, she concluded that old age alone doesn't rob people

of their mental abilities and that when people do get senile, it's likely due to disease.

Research by Jarvik, a psychiatrist professor and chief of neuropsychogeriatrics at the university of California, Los Angeles, may help explain why some elderly people become senile, while others remain sharp until death.

"I don't think mental decline is necessary in old age," she said. "We don't know yet how to prevent it, but we have a lot of clues," including the possibility that a healthy lifestyle — including good nutrition and exercise and avoiding drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and pollution — may help prevent or delay senility.

Jarvik's research also led her to speculate that people, through lifestyle improvements, might someday live to 120 or even 150, and that intelligence test scores might be used to identify the people who face senility and need treatment.

Dementia, the preferred medical term, is the loss of the ability to think clearly, express oneself intelligently and do complex intellectual tasks.

"Her work certainly has contributed to change in the general idea about what happens in normal aging," said psychologist Avid Arenberg of the National Institute on Aging's Gerontology Research in Baltimore.

The once-controversial idea that old age doesn't necessarily doom people to senility now is "almost universally accepted," said Arenberg, who studied how the elderly remember, learn, solve problems and process information.

But there still is disagreement over whether subtle loss of people's mental faculties is due to disease.

Jarvik said the elderly do tend to slow down mentally and physically, and that some memory loss may be due to aging, not disease. "But even if mental deterioration often — rather than always — results from some underlying disease, there is hope that science

can learn to help people postpone loss of their intellectual abilities.

Jarvik started her lifelong research project in 1946 when she went to work for Columbia University psychiatrist Franz Kallmann.

Kallmann had just started studying the 134 pairs of twins in their 50s and 60s to learn what environmental factors, like lifestyle, might be responsible for intellectual differences between members of each pair.

Because identical twins are genetically identical and fraternal twins share inherited traits, scientists assume whatever similarities that differences between them tend to be due to differences in their environment.

Jarvik took over the study a couple years later, administering intelligence tests to the twins about every five years. Many findings were published in the 1960s, but the study continued until 1986, after the last twins died.

The twins didn't necessarily decline intellectually after 60. Indeed, as their average age rose from 64 to 73, they did better on all intelligence tests except those related to speed. Only as they reached their 80s did scores fall. Jarvik's conclusion that disease, not age, was responsible, was based on two other major findings of the study: Jarvik's conclusion that disease, not age, was responsible, was based on two other major

findings of the study: — In every pair, the twin who first showed a decline on certain intelligence test scores also was the first to die.

— Those who initially scored low on the tests were roughly four times more likely than high-scoring to become senile 20 years later.

The findings "indicate we're dealing with some sort of a disease process that affects the brain," she said. Such ailments may include those that attack the brain directly, such as Alzheimer's disease, and "some process taking place elsewhere in the body that affects the blood supply to the brain."

That suggests that declining intelligence tests might be a way to detect the subtle beginnings of Alzheimer's attack on the brain or of brain impairment caused indirectly by other diseases, Jarvik said. Older people who believe they are losing their mental abilities might want to "check with their doctor to see if they're physically ill," she said.

Jarvik said her study also suggests that if science ever finds a way to prevent or treat Alzheimer's, intelligence tests could be administered to aging people every three to five years to identify those likely to develop dementia. "They would be prime candidates for a preventive approach or a treatment," she said.

Personality traits linked to biological factors

By Brenda C. Coleman
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Compulsive gamblers have disturbances in their central nervous systems that may partly emerge in their personalities, particularly in their tendency to be risk takers and sensation seekers, a study says.

But experts in treating compulsive gamblers said the study cannot answer the question of whether the altered chemical activity is a cause or a result of gambling, or whether it might

characterise all hooked gamblers. The study found that high levels of certain chemical reactions in the nervous systems of 17 compulsive gamblers were associated with high scores for "extraversion" on a written personality test.

"Extraversion" is a psychiatric term for the tendency to be outgoing, physically and socially active and to take risks, psychiatrists say.

The researchers, who reported their findings in the August issue of the American Medical Association's Archives of General

Psychiatry, said the chemicals they studied are important in the phenomenon of physical arousal.

Physical arousal, previous research suggests, may "be both a major reinforcer and a maintaining factor in pathological gambling," said the study, conducted at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Researchers looked at chemicals taken from blood, urine and spinal fluid that indicated activity in the body's noradrenergic system, which governs such diverse processes as the functioning of organs and communications be-

tween nerve cells in the brain.

Subjects were men who had met the psychiatric definition of compulsive gamblers and who participated as inpatients at an NIH Research Unit in Bethesda, said the authors of the study, led by Dr. Alec Roy. He could not be reached for comment Thursday, when his telephone went unanswered.

"What's most important about the article is that people are beginning to realize that compulsive gambling is an illness, which is something I don't think Pete Rose is ready to admit," said Dr.

Paul Fink, Medical Director of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Centre, which runs a treatment programme for pathological gamblers.

Rose, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, was banned from major-league baseball for life for betting on his own team — allegations that Rose denies.

But Fink, immediate past president of the American Psychiatric Association, cautioned that the study couldn't say whether the chemical activity preceded the gambling or followed it.

And he said the small sample of subjects did not justify gener-

alisations about all compulsive gamblers.

Durand F. Jacobs, a research psychologist and a board member of the National Council on Compulsive Gambling, said his own theory on addictions, based on 30 years of research, is that regardless of biological conditions, "all addicts have had a childhood where they've been subject to experiences that make them feel inferior. ... They feel inadequate, and no matter what they do it's never enough."

"Being people who are drawn to action and activity as a way of dealing with problems, a way of soothing and comforting themselves."

Breast cancer in Jordan — a question of increasing awareness

By Mariam Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

Breast cancer among women in Jordan is on the rise and public awareness is a key factor in reducing the number of sufferers in the next decade.

AMMAN — Gynecological cancers (cancer of the breast or ovaries) have increasingly afflicted Jordanian women in the last decade, according to Dr. Hani Jumean, chief of the hematology and medical oncology section at the King Hussein Medical Centre (KHMC).

"Between 1982 and 1988 the KHMC studied 350 cases of reported breast cancer, all of them Jordanian," he said.

According to the American Cancer Society (ACS), breast cancer is the most common cancer affecting women worldwide. Available statistics indicate that North American and West European women have a higher rate of breast and ovarian cancer than women in developing countries.

In comparison to women in the United States, women in Jordan hardly have a problem with breast cancer. Jumean estimates 300 Jordanian women would be diagnosed for breast cancer this year. Meanwhile, in the U.S. 142,900 American women are expected to be afflicted by breast cancer in 1989, according to the American Cancer Society.

According to the American Cancer Society statistics show that women belonging to "certain groups" have a greater tendency to develop breast cancer than others.

Cancer rates — breast and ovarian — were found to be significantly higher in Jews, Jewish women and women who have never been married. While Jewish women in the United States have a relatively high percentage of breast cancer, Jewish women in Israel have a much lower rate, 26 per 100,000 compared to 46 per 100,000.

Arab women in the occupied territories and Israel have on the other hand had 11 breast cancer cases per 100,000 women.

This could mean that food and environmental factors play a significant role in the development of cancer. A comparative study of Japanese men and women cancer patients in the United States and Japan clearly found that food, lifestyle and environment were among the factors that determined the type of cancer those patients developed. The Japanese at home have one of the highest stomach cancer rates in the world. While Japanese-Americans, or those Japanese who have lived in the U.S. for more than 20 years, have a significantly lower stomach cancer rate.

In Jordan, of the 350 cancer cases studied, 66 per cent of the women patients were found to be from the Greater Amman region, (which includes Amman and Zarqa, Salt and Madaba), while 22 per cent came from the north of Jordan and 12 per cent came from the south, according to Jumean.

This geographic distribution of breast cancer cases corresponds to the population distribution. This indicates that the occurrence of breast cancer in Jordan is not linked to any "regional" factors.

"There are a lot of discrepancies in the statistics of the average age of women who are affected

by breast cancer. Jordanian women afflicted by the disease are younger than their American counterparts. It was estimated that 58 per cent of the women in

cent of Jordanian women report on their tumour when it's less than 2 centimetres.

This is of course related to awareness among women about

possibility of breast cancer in women in the U.S. this is not the case in Jordan. "A positive family link was rarely found. Only five patients out of the 350 gave a

fed their children.

Delays in self-discovery of lumps in the breast cause delays in diagnosis and ultimately in therapy. "There is frequently a delay between self-discovery and seeking medical advice." There is, however, no delay between diagnosis by the doctor and the beginning of treatment. An estimated 58 per cent waited more than five months before seeking advice while 75 per cent of the patients did not delay definite therapy after diagnosis was made, according to Jumean.

The study thus showed that 1) cancer of the breast tends to occur in a young age group, 57 per cent being between the age of 30-49 years of age, with an average age of 42 years; 2) 60 per cent of the breast cancer cases had a tumour size larger than 5 cm; 3) 92 per cent had lymph nodes involved by cancer; 4) the Jordanian study indicated that mothering a child before the age of twenty and parity in breast feeding were not protective factors; 5) delay in seeking medical advice was noted in 50 per cent of the cases; 6) there appeared to be an absence of geographical clustering; 7) positive family history was present in 1.5 per cent of the cases. There is no explanation for the low risk in first degree relatives in breast cancer patients.

Jumean advises Jordanian women to develop certain self-help health habits. All women above the age of twenty should conduct self-examinations of their breasts at least once a month. The best time would be one week after the end of the menstrual cycle. After the age of 40, women should have a mammography once every two years, women over 50 should have one annually. Women who have a family history of breast cancer should have one once every six months.

These recommendations are also made by the ACS.

During the first cancer conference in the Kingdom, Jumean had been quoted as saying that an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 Jordanians per 100,000 were affected by cancers of different types every year.

Since the estimated number of Jordanians affected by cancer has decreased.

"Due to duplication of medical files across the country, at different hospitals, the number of people estimated to be afflicted by cancer was much higher than the actual number," Jumean said. "We now estimate that an accurate number is closer to 600-800 per million inhabitants, between 1,000-2,400 Jordanians," he added.

Cancer, however, has become the number 5 killer in Jordan. It follows infectious diseases in infants, premature births, cardiovascular diseases and car accidents.

The most important task now is to make Jordanian women aware exactly how important it is to be conscious of what could happen to their bodies when they don't undergo regular check-ups and follow up on their findings," Jumean concluded.

Next week the Jordan Times will run an article on the latest developments of a Jordanian cancer society.

A 'lucky one' testifies

AMMAN — Taboos of some sort or another exist in all societies. Most of the taboos are associated with violations of certain social norms. Some may be as trivial as eating and drinking habits while others are certainly more "serious". Until recently in practically all societies around the world certain medical problems, especially those pertaining to the female sex, were off limits to discussion beyond the walls of the home and the doctor's office. Men and women often contracted "that disease," without anyone ever knowing, and died only the doctor and the closest of relatives knowing how and why. It is very possible that the stigma that the contraction of these "diseases" that often lead to death, has been carried over to open discussions about other diseases. Among these is undoubtedly cancer.

Discussions about cancer, in particular cancer that affects women such as breast cancer, uterine cancer and ovarian cancer, has been a definite taboo for discussions in most societies. The emotional stigma and fear caused by the very fact that the subject — the disease — (which — by the way can be cured by modern medicine) is a taboo subject can possibly impede the recovery of cancer patients.

According to Michele Suddarth, wife of the United States ambassador to Jordan, who recently recounted her experience with breast cancer to the Jordan Times, emotional and moral support from family, friends and the community at large is a main component of a patient's recovery process.

"Very often, cancer patients, particularly women who are afflicted with cancer of the breast or the uterus, become prisoners of fear," says Mrs. Suddarth. "The subject is so taboo that the very mention of it causes anxiety, and feelings of fear and shame. The reason I want to let the Jordanian public know about my particular experience is to tear down those walls of taboos. I would like for women everywhere to be rid of the fear and the shame which has been imposed on them by being afflicted with cancer," she said.

Indeed, public awareness in Jordan should increase as the

disease is on the rise every year, as statistics show.

While cancer may take anywhere from five to 10 years to develop, many people don't discover it until "it has already spread." Thus, awareness through education can be preventive medicine.

Mrs. Suddarth says she was "one of the lucky ones".

There was nothing but "something very hard under my arm next to my breast, she recalled." "After visiting her doctor in Jordan Dr. Hani Jumean and receiving three different opinions in France, and after having a mammograph done, she decided that she "must do what is best for her. I must ask a thousand questions. I was convinced. It was my decision." Surgery had to be done. I phoned a close family friend, Dr. Said Karney, a Jordanian physician living in the U.S. and he immediately arranged everything for me. By Jan. 20, 1989, I was in Washington. On Feb. 9 surgery took place. The name of the surgery that I underwent is modified radical mastectomy. It sounds bad, but it was nothing when I compare it to the chemotherapy that I received afterwards," Mrs. Suddarth recalls.

Chemotherapy is the treatment of a given disease through the use of chemical agents. The chemical agents are applied to the cancerous organs.

"My treatment consisted of three different medicines, injected intravenously on day one and again on day eight followed by three weeks of rest.

At the end of the first month, I started losing my hair very rapidly. The treatment was hard on me, each shot was followed by hours of vomiting, intense nausea and tiredness. Vain as I am, the fact that my hair was gone affected me as much as the "treatment itself."

Although my doctors advised that I should continue with my chemotherapy treatment. I decided to stop it there and then, all during this time I received a tremendous amount of support from all the people around me. Especially my husband and children. During the time of my recovery I was totally dependent on others physically and emotionally. I ache for all those poor women who may

have suffered in silence, fear and shame because they were afflicted by cancer. It is unbearable to think that a social stigma could be so tremendously unjust. I will do everything in my power to help Jordanian women fight this stigma and receive the help they so desperately need and deserve," Mrs. Suddarth said.

Mrs. Suddarth is now "a recovered cancer patient" and intends to join the Jordanian Cancer Society this fall, in its efforts to form an information and advice centre for Jordanian cancer patients or those seeking preventive advice.

According to Suddarth and the ACS there are certain unwritten rules that all women should observe; monthly practice of breast self-examination, by women above the age of 20, a mammogram every year for asymptomatic women aged 50 and above and a baseline mammogram for those 35-59. Asymptomatic women 40-49 should have a mammography every 1-2 years; in addition, a professional physical examination of the breast is recommended every three years for women 20-40, and every year for those over 40.

"Many women have a fear of X-rays and mammography, they have to get rid of it. It may be more comfortable to avoid it in the short run but that really does nothing for your health. They have to take an initiative in being consciously concerned about their health and going to regular check ups with their doctors. I have heard that some doctors think that patients who come for regular check-ups are paranoid, well so much for physicians who are concerned about their patients' welfare. There is no such thing as too much care in the age of cancer and more recently AIDS. Actually the stigma AIDS has received may have taken some of the stigma of cancer away. Now some people are saying "oh, it's not so bad she only has cancer."

The fear of asking questions is another area that Mrs. Suddarth believes has to be eliminated. Women must not be afraid to ask questions, hopefully the Jordanian cancer society will be helpful in answering some of those questions.

M.S.

Jordan became afflicted with cancer of the breast between the ages of 30 to 49. Forty two per cent occur above the age of 50.

"In the United States the averages are quite different. Over 60 per cent of the women afflicted by breast cancer are over 50 years of age," according to Jumean.

While the vast majority of cancer patients in the U.S. see a doctor when the tumour size is rather small, an estimated 60 per cent of Jordanian women report to their doctors only after their tumours develop to a size of 5 centimetres or more. Only 10 per

cent of Jordanian women report on their tumour when it's less than 2 centimetres.

While a history of breast cancer in the female members of a woman's family was linked to the

history of breast cancer in the mother, sibling or maternal grandmother," Jumean said, in the U.S. a personal or family history of breast cancer is considered a major risk factor.

While in U.S. statistics indicate that women who have children before the age of twenty and those who breast-feed are less likely to get breast cancer than those who don't, this is not the case in Jordan. Forty seven per cent of the Jordanian women afflicted with breast cancer had one child or more before the age of twenty and 72 per cent breast-



The books are much cheaper

Books, books in a tent!

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The tent is shabby, the floor is sandy and the books are shelved in an "organised mess." The tent lies between the Sixth and the Seventh circles just before the landmark mosque. It is open 24 hours, not because of the great demand for books, but because it is too difficult to pack up the tent every evening. Although people seldom stop by to buy books late at night, Arafat Shahedeh Arafat, the person in charge of this "open library," is constantly there, be it camping or bookselling.

From a first look, it will resemble a watermelon tent. As you glance inside the tent your mouth begins to water until you see that what appeared to be watermelons are actually books! Looking for food in the middle of the night, you might find yourself reading at the oddest hours.

The range of books are new and informative. They include subjects of religion (both in Arabic and English) and agriculture to science and literature. Chil-

dren's books are also available. Predominantly Egyptian in origin, the selection includes works from Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

The idea for such venture as the "tent library," relatively new to Jordan, was suggested by the owner of the main branch which is located just off the Third Circle at the Bourg. The librarian there owns a shop on the ground floor where he sells a larger collection of similar types of books. It was decided by the librarian that every summer during a period of three to four months, a tent would be set up and a selection of his books would be displayed. This year Arafat was put in charge of this branch.

The size of the tent and its location inevitably draws attention of the passer by and arouses his/her curiosity. In the winter Arafat will transfer his tent into the shelter of the King Abdullah Gardens.

Though it would seem a very enterprising, and possibly moneymaking venture, the economic situation in the country seems to have also affected the ability of Arafat to obtain a wide collection, as he explains, "this

year, the sales were not like the previous years. People are not buying as they used to owing to the economic situation, and it is difficult to import books." Although the titles of the books range from "Learning to count," to "Syria and the Arabs." Some visitors feel, however, that the range of topics could be wider. Visitors range from children to professionals. There are those who stop out of sheer curiosity of seeing crowds pouring out a tent, there are others who believe to find watermelons in the tent but end up reading as a compensation, and there are those who want to better their education.

Customers interviewed by the Jordan Times gave a variety of reasons why they come to the book tent. "The books are much cheaper here. I love to read but I can't always afford to buy new books," one customer said.

An elderly man said, "I noticed the tent as I was walking by so I decided to come in." A couple with their two children said, "I think it's a great idea. It encourages people to read which can't but improve society."

A computer with a crown

BOOKMAKERS no longer quote good odds on the Russian world chess champion, Gary Kasparov, retaining his crown. The real betting is that within a few years Kasparov, along with all but the luckiest international grandmasters, will be checkedmate by a computer.

The foundation for a showdown between man and machine has just been laid by the first Olympic Games for chess-playing microchips, with more than 80 computers from 16 countries going for gold medals in London. And less than two months ago a United States-built computer called "Deep Thought" won the Sixth World Computer Chess Championship in Canada.

Man has been playing chess since at least the fifth century A.D., when Hindus sat on the banks of the Ganges and threw dice to move the pieces in "chaturanga." Traders took the game to Persia, and by the tenth century chess was a popular board game in most European countries.

Today, at the highest levels, chess is a game of immense skill and intense competition.

Automated chess has advanced far more rapidly since Baron von Kempelen demonstrated what was arguably the first "robot" chess-player at Vienna's Royal

Palace in 1770. The baron's computer was a life-sized statue of a Turk seated before an ordinary chess board.

The Turk clicked like clockwork, nodded to denote check or checkmate, and made robotic movements with one hand to work the pieces.

He played passable chess, and the spectators watched in awe. What they did not know was that inside the statue, a hidden human made the moves. Even so, it was a foretaste of chess automation.

By the late 1950s, with the accelerated growth of the personal computer industry, advanced chess programmes were proliferating as software options. Even at the height of the super-power cold war, U.S. and Soviet computers confronted each other over a chess match.

But in 1968, the scene was set for a contest between man and machine when a Scottish grandmaster boldly declared that no computerised chess programme was going to beat him inside ten years.

The challenge sent the best programmers scurrying to their keyboards, including a team from Illinois University. But the contest ended in human triumph.

The Scottish champion scored three wins, one draw and one loss against the computer. Today,

however, the outcome could not be ascertained as the Scot then thought it was.

Those who do not understand the internal mysteries of computers may wonder why a machine should be poised for victory over the world's best players. After all, if a computer merely "plays" a programme scripted by a human, why cannot the human himself beat Kasparov?

The answer lies deep within the computer's machine memory and its ability to select, from a large number of inbuilt options, the most effective response to any given chess position.

"Thinking." Its parameters are strict — 32 pieces, each with prescribed functions and each with a calculable value range over 64 squares, offering a mathematical base of operation. Chess also has more known history and more written analysis than perhaps any other game.

Some programmes exploit this analysis to store an abundance of chess knowledge, enabling a computer to recall historic response to particular moves, or to pursue known strategies.

Other programmes attempt to determine the value of moves, relating them to likely future positions on the board.

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

World Bank has 'new features in mind'

CAIRO (R) — The World Bank plans a twin initiative next month to further ease the debt burden of the world's poorest countries and the less prosperous among middle-income nations.

"We've got new features in mind," the bank's vice president for Africa, Edward Jaycox, told Reuters in an interview.

These, he said, would be submitted to delegates attending the joint annual meeting of governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington from Sept. 26-28, and meetings usually held on the fringe of the gathering.

Jaycox said World Bank President Barber Conable would bring the plight of the less well-off, highly indebted middle-income countries to the attention of the World Bank's development committee.

These were countries whose commercial debt fell well short of that of major Latin American borrowers like Mexico and Brazil in the so-called middle-income group.

The Brady plan, drawn up last year by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady to help big commercial debtors in the Third World, notably those in Latin America, would be of less help to their poorer cousins nominally in the same income bracket which had significantly less private debt.

Nor could these poorer cousins currently take advantage of debt relief schemes arranged for the poorest countries such as that agreed by the seven leading, non-communist, industrialised countries at their summit in Toronto in June 1988.

Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany approved then a "menu" of options offering partial debt write-offs, interest rate cuts or longer repayment terms, or a mix of these.

Jaycox said the idea now was to extend the Toronto concessions to the less endowed, middle-income debtors which would include countries like Egypt, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, the Congo, Cameroon and Zimbabwe in Africa, and their counterparts

abroad.

"We're saying... they've fallen between stools... these are cases that have not yet been addressed properly," Jaycox said.

The World Bank meanwhile planned to launch a "trial balloon" at the September meeting on what Jaycox called a Brady-type plan modified for the poorest countries.

This was designed to help countries which could afford to borrow from the bank's soft affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) but not on market terms from the bank itself.

Funded by an initial "token" \$100 million from the bank's own net income, the scheme would provide grants to help these countries buy back, at substantial discounts, commercial debts not guaranteed by creditor governments.

"This is basically a trial balloon," said Jaycox. If bilateral creditors could be persuaded to weigh in with four or five times as much money, it would signal prospects for continuing the scheme on a bigger scale.

"It raises the question of whether we can use regular IDA money to do buybacks of this kind," he said, noting these funds were subject not to bank control but to that of member-state directors of the IDA.

"That decision has not been taken. But these are straws in the wind that, in effect, test where the political will lies," he said.

Jaycox noted that Africa will need more than \$15 billion a year in aid during the 1990s to rescue its ailing economies.

"This could come in the form of debt relief or new money," he said.

"This is a concessional money requirement, basically — the total ODA (overseas development assistance) bill that would be required," he added.

World Bank estimates pointed to aid needs for the world's poorest continent rising from \$15 billion in 1990 to \$22 billion in the year 2000, he explained.

The estimates are contained in a long term study for Africa being prepared by the bank for publication next October.

The study recommends a "coalition" between African states and donors to ensure food security, along with steps to curb population growth which threatened to "swamp" development.

It also aims to reverse environmental decay and to boost regional integration and trade.

Meanwhile, African officials stepped up their campaign for an international conference on the continent's \$240 billion in foreign debts and called for hefty cuts in the sum owed.

"We need immediate measures to reduce the stock of debt," the executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Adebayo Adedeji, declared.

"What is needed is (to) reduce substantially the stock of debt," he added.

He was addressing a session in Cairo of a three-day seminar on Africa's debt crisis, an unprecedented gathering of officials from African debtor nations with their creditors.

One official described the meeting, arranged by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), as a "brainstorming session."

The OAU said delegates would discuss technical and political questions raised by creditors over a four-year-old proposal for a formal international conference on Africa's debt.

OAU Secretary-General Idris Oumarou said creditors had been assured such a conference would not be used as a forum for confrontation, yet they were still hesitant to take part.

"Africa's creditors will not be left indifferent," he said, underlining the OAU's determination to keep up pressure for a conference.

Without a lasting solution to

the debt problem, he said, Africa faced the prospect of being trapped in a "vicious circle of economic servitude."

Oumarou attacked what he called an unfair economic system, including trade and other protectionist measures against Africa's exports of mainly mineral and farm products.

He and Adedeji linked the debt crisis to a slump over the past decade in world prices for many of the commodities produced by Africa and to inadequate aid.

"The debt crisis is primarily the by-product of the collapse in the commodity market. Therefore a long-term solution of the debt problem must also address squarely the commodity problem," Adedeji said.

He suggested a five-point agenda for an international conference including proposals for cuts in the debt owed and interest rates and an agreement with creditors to limit debt service dues to 10 to 15 per cent of annual export earnings.

In 1988, debt servicing repayments swallowed up four-tenths of Africa's export income.

Adedeji's agenda would include unspecified measures to raise commodity prices and encourage increased flows of resources and direct foreign investment.

He also said industrialised nations should drop demands for debt relief to be linked to acceptance by debtor nations of IMF and World Bank economic reforms.

Adedeji predicted that Africa's debt would more than double to about \$550 billion over the next decade if current trends persisted — a nearly tenfold jump since the late 1970s.

He said the debt was equal to nearly nine-tenths of Africa's annual economic output last year. One-third of this resulted not from actual borrowing but from high interest rates and frequent reschedulings on commercial rather than the original soft terms.

"It is now clearly beyond doubt

that reschedulings are mere palliatives which aggravate the problem in the long-run," he said.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, appealed for what he called a serious North-South dialogue, adding: "The time has come for world public opinion to be aware of the plight in which Africa lives."

Ismael Sabri Abdalla, a former Egyptian economic planning minister, said Africa has such a crushing debt burden that most of the money will have to be written off to put the continent back on an even keel.

"By next year... it could be difficult not only for low income countries but even for oil exporters to service their debts," he said.

He pointed out that Africa's debt — now \$240 billion — would have to be slashed by \$130 billion to cut repayments to one-fifth of export income, widely considered a manageable figure.

"This reduction would mean a forgiveness of approximately one half of the outstanding debt at end 1990," Abdalla told the seminar.

Morgan and Grenfell and Co. Ltd. Group Director David Surattar, in what he said were personal views, said no national person could expect debts of many sub-Saharan countries to be repaid.

GATT head denounces unilateral, discriminatory tit for tat practices

GENEVA (R) — The head of the GATT world trade watchdog, in an apparent criticism of the United States, said Thursday that member states should avoid trying to settle trade disputes single-handedly.

Such unilateral action could damage ambitious global talks to free the flow of world commerce, Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said in an introduction to the organisation's annual review.

Many of GATT's 96 member states were rightly worried by "an apparent drift towards the attempted resolution of trade difficulties through unilateral and discriminatory measures imposed outside the GATT," he said.

Dunkel did not point the finger at any of the member countries of GATT, which sets the rules for some four-fifths of world trade and seeks to settle disputes among members.

But diplomats dealing with GATT affairs said his comments seemed aimed at tough U.S. legislation that allows Washington to retaliate with trade sanctions against states it considers unfair trading partners.

The United States last May listed Brazil, India and Japan in this category under the so-called "super 301" section of the 1988

U.S. trade act, and sought bilateral negotiations with them on remedying what it called unfair trading practices.

Dunkel said: "It cannot be stressed too often that membership of GATT involves a commitment to multilateralism and to a balanced and disciplined approach to the resolution of trade problems. It does not rule out bilateral efforts to seek trade benefits — indeed it encourages them — but it does impose limits on the armory to be employed in securing those benefits."

He added: "Much of this (unilateral action) has the potential seriously to damage progress and prospects for the Uruguay Round" — a wide-ranging set of trade-liberalising negotiations launched under GATT auspices in 1986.

Dunkel said progress at a mid-term review of the four-year bargaining between December 1988 and April 1989 had advanced the process more than expected.

As well as dealing with traditional merchandise trade the talks aim at setting international trading patterns for the 21st century, and extend to sectors not previously covered by GATT including service industries and barriers to foreign investment.

Dunkel said the remaining 16

months of negotiations were likely to be extremely difficult. Major differences existed over such issues as long-term farm trade reform, trade in textiles and clothing, and protection of intellectual property rights — including patents, copyright and trade marks.

Referring to world commerce in general, Dunkel said: "Unresolved disputes involving the major industrial powers continue to give a public perception of a worsening international trade environment, even though, for the most part, they involve small amounts of trade."

He again gave no names, but diplomats said he was evidently referring to protracted disputes involving among others the United States, the European Community and Japan.

Dunkel said it was often forgotten in a welter of concern over these and other problems that world trade volume grew by 8.5 per cent in 1988, equalling the record for the 1980s set in 1984.

There was a relatively healthy increase of 5.5 per cent in 1987, and trade growth in 1989 could be above average.

"Commentators forecasting the imminent collapse of the multilateral trading system would do well to keep recent trade growth in mind," he said.

IMF lowers global growth rates, sees less inflation peril

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) sees a slower rate of expansion ahead for the global economy but does not believe that the reduction will lead to a recession, monetary sources said Tuesday.

The IMF believes the global economy will expand by 3.1 per cent this year, down from its prior estimate of 3.3 per cent.

The world financial agency also predicts that U.S. economic growth will be slower than it previously forecast. It predicts the economy will grow by 2.7 per cent this year, instead of 3.1 per cent as forecast in April.

The figures are contained in a draft report of the World Economic Outlook being prepared for next month's Washington annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank and will help set the backdrop for monetary and debt policy discussions.

At the same time, the IMF says policy-makers must keep a close eye on inflation but believes the possibility of an inflationary spiral has been reduced unless monetary authorities badly stumble.

There has been concern by some of the indebted countries that the wealthy industrial states might misjudge monetary policy,

bringing on a global recession or an inflationary spiral.

A deep recession could add more hardship to the debt-laden economies of Latin America and Africa which need income from sales of raw materials to industrial nations to earn the money to keep up with their interest payments.

At the same time, a misstep on

inflation could push monetary authorities to increase interest rates, making debt payments, already impossible for some countries, even more punishing.

For 1990, the fund sees a 2.9 per cent rate of global growth, as opposed to its earlier 3.2 per cent estimate. The U.S. economy is expected to grow at a two per cent rate next year, down from 2.5 per cent estimated previously.

Ericsson, G.E. to form mobile communications firm

NEW YORK (AP) — General Electric Co. (G.E.) and Sweden's L.M. Ericsson have announced they will form a joint venture in mobile communications that they expect to have sales of \$1 billion next year.

The new company will be owned 60 per cent by Ericsson and 40 per cent by G.E. It will produce cellular telephones and other kinds of mobile radio equipment, including data communications systems.

No money will change hands in the deal, the companies said. The combination requires government approvals, which are expected to be granted routinely.

Ericsson, one of the world's

largest telecommunications companies, is the world leader in the sales of switches and base stations for cellular telephone systems, with a world market share it estimates at 40 per cent and a U.S. market share of about 25 per cent. It has a smaller share of the market for the phones themselves.

G.E., despite its overall revenue of more than \$50 billion a year, is a smaller force in telecommunications. It makes cellular phones but not the cellular equipment. It also makes mobile radio equipment such as police radios.

The deal will benefit both companies by giving them access to

each other's markets, and G.E. should gain from Ericsson's commitment to research and development, especially in the coming generation of digital cellular radio, said Herschel Shostack, an analyst in Silver Spring Maryland.

"G.E. was skimping on the necessary research and development dollars," Shostack said.

G.E. spokesman Bruce Bunch said the company spends heavily on research and development but acknowledged that Ericsson is "the clear leader" in digital cellular radio.

Ericsson will contribute operations employing 2,200 people in the United States, Canada and Europe, while G.E. will contribute operations with 2,300 people.

Ake Lundqvist of Ericsson has been named president of the venture, which will be named Ericsson-G.E. Mobile Communica-

tions. Ericsson's contribution will be made up of units in Richardson, Texas, and Montreal that are involved in cellular phone systems and mobile communications, as well as units in Sweden that work on land mobile radio and mobile data and mobile telephones.

Ericsson will also contribute sales companies in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Spain. All its employees will stay where they are.

General electric, based in Fairfield, Connecticut, will contribute units that produce mobile radio and cellular telephone equipment in the United States and Canada.

Jordan Times
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Pound Sterling	954.4	963.9
Deutsche mark	310.6	313.7
Swiss franc	360.8	364.4
French franc	92.3	93.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	420.6	424.8
Dutch guilder	275.6	278.4
Swedish crown	91.7	92.6
Italian lira (for 100)	43.3	45.7
Belgian franc (for 10)	148.2	149.7

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Sports

Karpov defeats Andersson

SKELLEFTEA, Sweden (AP) — Anatoly Karpov, the former world chess champion, won his adjourned last round game against Sweden's Ulf Andersson in the final leg of the chess world cup Sunday and finished tied for first place with world champion Garry Kasparov.

Karpov and Kasparov, both Soviets, each scored nine and a half points out of 15.

Lajos Portisch of Hungary, Yasser Seirawan of the United States and British grandmaster Nigel Short shared third place in the 16-man competition with eight and a half points.

Last Tuesday, Kasparov secured the \$100,000 first prize in the world cup, a Grand Prix of six tournaments featuring the leading 25 grandmasters and regarded as the second most important chess event after the world championship cycle.

But Karpov's share of first place here, in the third strongest tournament ever held, is regarded by experts as an important victory for the 38-year-old, who held the world title for 10 years before losing his crown to Kasparov in November 1985.

"I am very glad of course. I am very pleased I could get such result," Karpov said. "This is the 75th competition I've won in my life."

Karpov had adjourned his 15th round game on Saturday night with a crushing advantage over Andersson in an endgame. When play resumed Sunday morning, it



Karpov

took only eight moves before the Swede gave up.

Kasparov, 26, and Karpov have each won \$17,500 for their tie in the tournament.

Karpov will receive \$75,000 for coming in second in the world cup.

The final leg of the series, staged in this northern Swedish city about 300 kilometres south of the Arctic circle, is the only scheduled meeting between Kasparov and Karpov this year.

"After this tournament, I think the long running psychological battle between the two K's stands about equal," said Lontoro Garcia, a prominent Spanish chess commentator.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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SOME PEOPLE HATE TO BE 'ROBBED'

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ J 10 3 2
♥ A Q J 8
♦ K Q 10 8
♣ A J 7

EAST
♠ K 10 7 5 3
♥ 7 4
♦ 6 4
♣ 5 2

SOUTH
♠ Void
♥ Q 8 6 5
♦ K 10 8 3
♣ A J 7

The bidding:

West North East South
3♦ 4♦ 5♦ 6♦

Pass Pass DM Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♠

Preemptive opening bids are like finely tempered sabers. Wielded properly, they can sow great havoc among the enemy, slashing lines of communication and laying waste to any attempt at a constructive auction.

To reap the most benefit from this weapon, it is essential that the partnership has strict guidelines about what constitutes an opening preempt. The one key essential is that it be a defensive strength outside the bid suit. If you do not have such a strength, the partner of the preemptive bidder is never sure whether or not to sacrifice, lest he is taking a phantom ride. But when he knows exactly what to expect from partner, he can judge the situation, precisely and

pose hopeless problems for the opponents.

This hand cropped up in a major pair championship some years ago. East was reasonably sure that his partner would not have any defensive tricks outside of his suit. And he knew that his partner would have at least a seven-card suit. It was thus clear that he could work out, against any contract of the opposition, his side could score only two tricks—the ace-king of hearts. Also, he knew that if his side bought the contract at spades, they could expect to score at least nine tricks—seven spades and two hearts.

He came up with a finely-judged bid—he raised his partner's preempt to five spades! Not surprisingly South, who had a good hand with a void in spades, thought that one of the opponents was trying to pick his pocket. He elected to bid six hearts, a contract that did not prove to be a great success.

Note that bid South chosen to double, his side would have collected only 500 against the 650 they could have scored for collecting 11 tricks at a heart game. Thus, East-West were going to get a good result regardless of what course of action South took.

Available for a limited time as a special offer is a two-for-one package of DOUBLES booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

SPORTS IN BRIEF

JET FROM ACROBATIC TEAM CRASHES: At least one jet from the Canadian forces Snowbirds acrobatic team crashed into Lake Ontario during an airshow at the Canadian national exhibition Sunday. The nine-member team was almost finished its 23-minute performance when the accident occurred. Part of the team had just completed a loop when a loud explosion rocked the Toronto waterfront. It was not immediately known if there were casualties. (AP)

ITALIAN STAR SCIREA KILLED: Former Italian soccer star Gaetano Scirea died in a car crash in Poland on Sunday, the official Polish news agency PAP said. He was 36. Scirea, who was on a scouting mission for his club Juventus, was killed when a car carrying him and fans of the Polish team Gornik Zabrze crashed head-on with a van and burst into flames on a road between the south-western city of Katowice and Warsaw. PAP said two other people died in the crash, which occurred near the town of Babek, and another was taken to hospital in a critical condition. (AP)

REAL MADRID OPEN SEASON: Spanish champions Real Madrid sparked briefly into life but then disappointed as they beat Sporting Gijon 2-0 on the opening day of the Spanish soccer season Sunday. Kicking off their campaign for a fifth consecutive league title, Real lost no time in taking command. Midfielder Michel Gonzalez combined well with Mexican international Hugo Sanchez in the sixth minute to send a powerful drive just inside the upright from 20 metres. Sanchez scored the second 20 minutes later, scavenging the ball in the goalmouth from a deflected Fernando Hierro free-kick and tapping in from close range. (R)

BOLIVIA UPSETS URUGUAY: Aided by the 11,000 feet (3,600 metre) altitude, Bolivia defeated a weary Uruguay 2-1 (1-0 half-time) on Sunday in a South American group one World Cup qualifying match. After an opening 15 minutes in which Uruguay did all the attacking, the persistence of the Bolivian defence and the thin air of La Paz, the world's highest capital, blunted the offensive of the group favourites. The home side went ahead after 38 minutes through an own goal by Uruguayan defender Alfonso Dominguez. Alvarez Pena scored a second for Bolivia right after the start of the second half when he drove the ball home from short range in the 47th minute. Although Uruguayan pulled one back two minutes later through striker Ruben Sosa, who almost alone among the Uruguayans appeared unaffected by the altitude, the Bolivians continued to control the game. (R)

COLOMBIA FAIL TO PUNISH ECUADOR: Colombia had to be content with a goalless draw despite dominating their South American group two World Cup qualifying match away to Ecuador on Sunday. Even the crowd of 40,000 supporters failed to lift the home team who looked totally disorganised. But Colombia, although showing the better technique, could not break the deadlock. Ecuador made several mistakes in defence but Colombia was unable to capitalise on them. (R)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BEAT GUATEMALA: Trinidad and Tobago kept alive their chances of making it to the 1990 World Cup finals in Italy when they beat Guatemala in their return game 2-1 at the national stadium on Sunday. Playing in front of a home crowd of 32,000, and in wet and slippery conditions, the home team broke a 1-1 tied two minutes from the end when striker Kerry Jamerson found the nets with a brilliant shot from a pass from Russell Latapy. Victory gave Trinidad and Tobago two full points, taking their tally in the Concacaf zone of the tournament to nine, with one match left. They play the United States on November 19 at the same venue. (R)

CHILE CROWD STONES BRAZIL EMBASSY: Several thousand incensed Chilean football fans smashed windows in the Brazilian embassy in Santiago on Sunday and hurled Brazilian flags in protest at violence in a World Cup qualifying match between the two countries in Rio de Janeiro. "Brazil murderers, Brazil murderers," the crowd chanted as police surrounded the building to protect it. Reuter reporters saw stones being thrown. "Several windows have been broken," one police official said. The crowd began gathering when the match in Rio was suspended in the 69th minute after Chilean goalkeeper Roberto Rojas was hit on the head by a flare thrown from the crowd (R)

NOAH, MANSDORF BOTH FINED \$500: Yannick Noah of France and Israeli Amos Mansdorf were fined \$500 each for unpleasantness exchanged in their third-round match at the U.S. Open on Saturday. Noah, who prevailed 3-6, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5, 6-2, was fined for an audible obscenity, while Mansdorf was cited for unsportsmanlike conduct. Mansdorf, upset by the cheering from Noah's family at court-side during the match, swore at them to stop. Noah at first refused to shake hands with Mansdorf after the match and repeated, in hearing range of an on-court microphone, the curse directed at the Frenchman's family by the Israeli. (R)

BUTCHER NAMED ENGLAND CAPTAIN: Terry Butcher of Glasgow Rangers will captain England for the first time when they go in search of victory in their World Cup soccer qualifying match against Sweden in Stockholm on Wednesday. Butcher, 30, was named as skipper on Sunday by manager Bobby Robson after Bryan Robson was finally declared unfit with severely bruised ribs. Goalkeeper Peter Shilton, who has led England when Robson has been absent in the past, had been expected to take over the captaincy and Butcher himself admitted he was surprised to be offered the job. (R)

Anti-doping measures considered

BARCELONA, Spain (AP) — Ben Johnson may have very few days left as a world record-holder.

Johnson's world mark of 9.83 seconds, set in 1987 when the Canadian sprinter admits he was using steroids, will be the focus as the International Amateur Athletic Federation holds its annual meeting this week.

Among a series of anti-doping measures up for approval is one so radical it was considered out of the question by the federation's No. 2 official just six months ago — stripping records and major titles from Johnson and other athletes who admit under oath to drug abuse, even if they passed dope tests at the time.

"Any world, continental or national record and title held by

an athlete who admits having committed a doping offense will no longer stand," the proposal to the IAAF congress, which opens Tuesday, reads.

The series of meetings leading up to the 5th track and field world cup were due to start Monday with a session of the IAAF council, the federation's board of directors.

The council approved the title-stripping proposal at a special meeting in Vienna, Austria, last July. The question of whether Johnson should be stripped of his world mark and championship first came up in March at the world indoor track and field championships and was shot down by John Holt, the federation's general secretary.

Holt said then that despite

testimony in a Canadian inquiry into drugs in sports, "You cannot retroactively take away records, you cannot retroactively take away medals."

Johnson testified less than three months later that he had used steroids since 1981 and went through a major steroid program before setting the world record in '87. He had been tested at dozens of meets during that time but always passed.

"The new rule changes represent a response to the latest situation in this field," the proposal to the members said.

To be adopted, two-thirds of the federation's 160 members present must agree. Holt refused to predict the outcome.

"But it will be very strongly put to them by Arne Ljungqvist

(IAAF medical commission head) and indeed by the president himself."

IAAF President Primo Nebiolo said at the Vienna meetings that Johnson's world record would be in jeopardy if the measure won final approval.

"If you confess that you have killed a person one year ago, or 20 years ago, always you are confessing to be a killer," Nebiolo said.

The proposal said records and titles would be stripped "from the date the athlete admitted the doping offense."

Also due for final action are proposals for random drug testing during training sessions and other out-of-competition periods, and the institution of "flying squads" to test for drugs among track and field athletes at any place, any time.

Iraq beats Jordan 2-0

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq's under-19 soccer team beat Jordan 2-0 in the second round of the Palestine youth cup Sunday. Halftime score was 1-0.

Striker Ali Ouda hammered in the first goal in the 24th minute after weaving past several Jordanian defenders in the blistering summer heat.

Iraq's English coach, William Aspery, jumped from the bench to hug Ouda as the 10,000-strong hometown crowd in the Al Sha'ab stadium went wild.

Ala Khadhim scored the second in the 55th minute and the Jordanians were not able to fight back.

The Iraqis, a new team forged

by Aspery over the last five months, beat North Yemen 4-0 in their first group 1 match Thursday. Jordan was beaten 4-0 Friday by Morocco.

Iraq now looks increasingly in control of its group, but they will have to beat Morocco to advance into the quarter-finals of the two-week tournament.

The Iraqi youngsters' performance proved that Aspery, a former teammate of England's soccer legend Stanley Matthews in the 1950s, has fashioned a new look national squad.

The Iraqis, who won the first Palestine cup championship tournament in Morocco in 1983, are desperate for a triumph.

Maradona en route

MADRID (R) — Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona arrived at Madrid airport from Buenos Aires on Monday for a three-hour stopover on his way to Italy for a showdown with his club Napoli.

Maradona, who has angered Napoli by repeatedly extending his holiday in Argentina as the Italian soccer season started, arrived aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas flight at 0840 GMT

and was due to leave for Rome at 1120 GMT.

Accompanied by his agent Guillermo Coppola, the busy striker declined to meet dozens of reporters and photographers waiting outside the Barajas airport transit lounge.

UEFA cup holders Napoli have filed a claim for damages and may cancel a publicity contract because of Maradona's failure to appear for the new season.

Brazil-Chile match suspended

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — The deciding match of the South American group three World Cup soccer qualifying series was suspended when the Chilean team walk off after its goalkeeper was hit by a firecracker thrown from the stands.

The incident occurred at the 69th minute. A firecracker landed near goalkeeper Roberto Rojas when play was on the Brazilian side of the field.

The three-time World Cup champions were leading 1-0 with a goal scored by forward Careca in the 49th minute, in front of more than 140,000 spectators.

Rojas fell to the ground and the Chilean team doctor rushed

to his side. Rojas was carried off the field by his teammates who left with him.

Argentine referee Juan Carlos Loslan had waited 25 minutes for the Chilean players to return. He then ordered the Brazilian team to leave the field and suspended the match.

Brazil, needed only a draw to reach the 1990 World Cup finals in Italy, claimed victory, saying Chile had quit the match.

"The FIFA rules punish any team that abandons the field of play with a 2-0 loss. That means that, instead of 1-0, we beat Chile 2-0," Eurico Miranda, vice-president of the Brazilian Football Association (CBF), said.

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

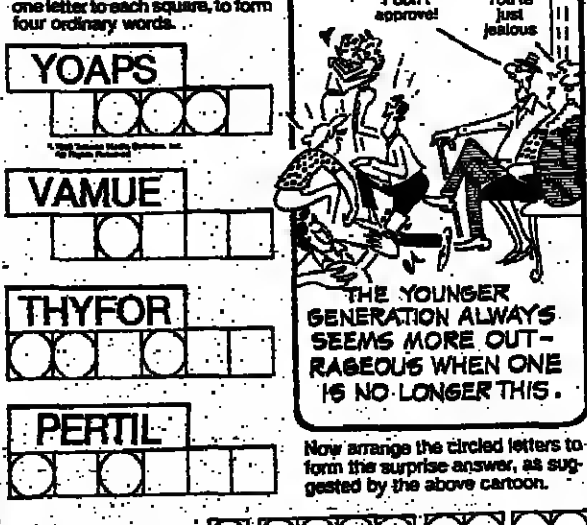


"Directions: Put mix in bowl, jog 3 miles; add 2 cups water, jog 3 miles; add one egg, jog 3 miles."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

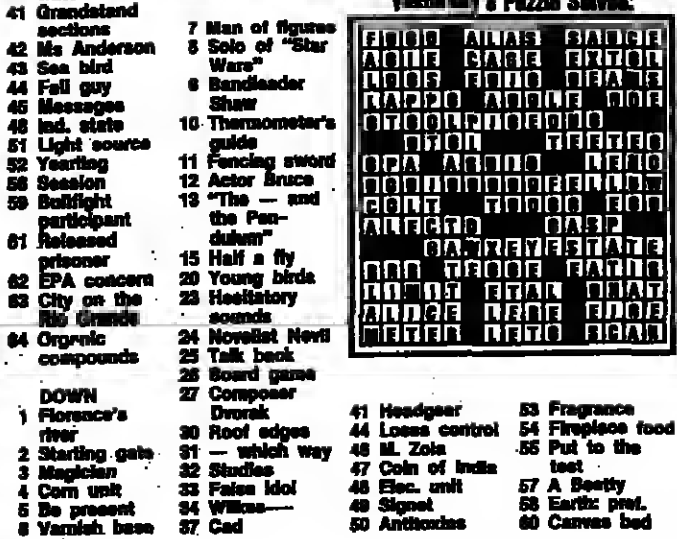
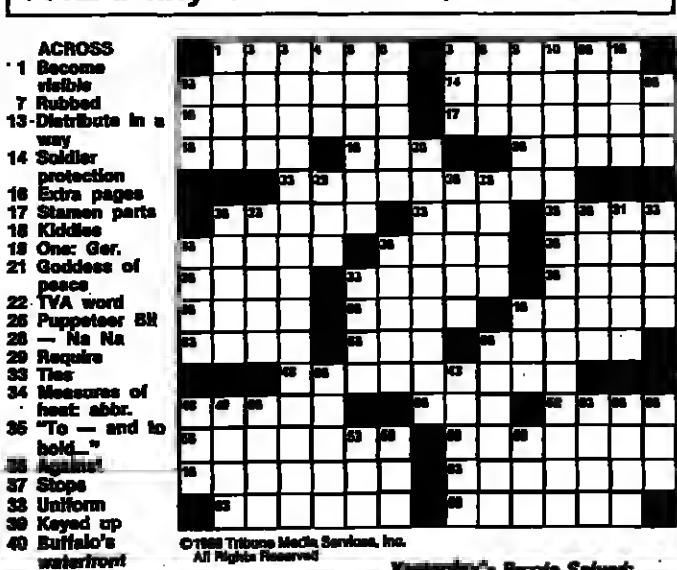


Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: FOCUS MAGIC HARBOR GHETTO
Answer: Might also be "Bird" — even when seemingly this — A BIG "SHOT"

THE Daily Crossword

by Robert O. Wilson



Violence, deaths, arrests mar Indian national strike

NEW DELHI (AP) — Six people were killed and more than 100,000 arrested Wednesday as police battled government and opposition supporters during a nationwide strike to demand that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi resign.

At least 34 people, including five policemen, were injured during the daylong strike, the latest attempt by opposition parties to focus attention on alleged government corruption before parliamentary elections later this year.

The strike closed shops, businesses and schools and stopped rail and transport services in the six opposition-government states.

But it evoked only a limited response in the other 19 of the 25 states governed by Gandhi's Congress Party.

United News of India (UNI) reported two people were killed during a clash involving police and pro- and anti-government supporters in the southern state

of Kerala, ruled by a Marxist Communist Party-led coalition. UNI said four people were killed in the northeastern state of Tripura, also ruled by the Marxist Communist Party, one of the four strike sponsors. Two of the victims died when strike supporters hurled a bomb at a passenger bus, the news agency said. One person was killed in a clash between police and strike supporters, and the fourth victim was stabbed to death, it said.

Police fired into the air and threw tear gas to disperse stone-throwing mobs in the cities of Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay and Amritsar.

V.P. Singh, leader of the fractious opposition, said more than 100,000 opposition supporters

were arrested in eastern Bihar state for enforcing the strike.

About 2,700 people, including 16 lawmakers, were arrested for sitting on railroad tracks in southern Tamil Nadu state, police said. Arrests during such protests are routine, and detainees are released after a few hours without charges.

More than 700 opposition activists were arrested in southern Andhra Pradesh states, while 50 were taken into custody in northern Punjab state, police said.

In New Delhi's central shopping arcade, police used batons to break up clashing pro- and anti-government supporters. Opposition leader Atal Behar Vajpayee and several members of his Indian People's Party were arrested, police said.

The altercation erupted as activists trying to enforce the strike were confronted by Congress Party workers, police said. "As a member of the opposi-

tion, I wanted the strike to be successful, but I also wanted it to be peaceful and non-violent," said Devi Lal, the chief minister of northern Haryana state and a key opposition leader.

The opposition has been trying for nearly two years to focus attention on government corruption. But previous efforts have rapidly lost momentum, largely because squabbling opposition leaders could not agree on strategy.

Last month, in a rare display of unity, 106 opposition members resigned from parliament, saying a government audit into a controversial arms deal proved kickbacks were paid to senior officials and members of Gandhi's party.

Opposition leaders contend a Swedish company, AB Bofors, paid \$50 million in kickbacks and bribes to secure a \$1.4-billion contract to supply artillery to the Indian army. The government and the company denied any wrongdoing.

Colombia flexes its extradition muscles

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — The reputed finance chief for Colombia's most powerful cocaine cartel has been served notice by local authorities that they plan to extradite him to the United States for trial, a local television station has reported.

Meanwhile, a French newspaper reported Wednesday that the reputed leader of the Medellin drug cartel had been offered a deal in which drug traffickers would call off their war against the government in exchange for amnesty and a peaceful return to society.

Police in the city of Medellin, the cartel's base, also said they foiled an attempt to fire a rocket at the distillery of a state-owned liquor company that has been the target of drug traffickers' attacks.

The government's efforts to extradite Eduardo Martinez, Romero, reputed money manager for the Medellin cartel, are viewed as a test of Colombia's will to forge ahead in its battle against the drug barons.

Martinez was arrested in the first days of the country's unre-

cedented offensive against the drug trade, launched Aug. 18 after cartel-hired gunmen assassinated a popular presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galan.

A U.S. narcotics official had said earlier at a news conference that the paperwork was going forward on an extradition request for Martinez. At least three other suspected drug traffickers who could be extradited have been caught in the government's crackdown.

The syndicated TV news programme Noticias 24 Horas reported Tuesday night that government authorities notified Martinez of their plans to extradite him to the United States where he is charged with laundering drug profits. He was told he had five working days, or until next Tuesday, to appeal through his lawyers.

In Paris, meanwhile, there was a report that Pablo Escobar Garvira, the reputed leader of the Medellin cartel, said the drug traffickers would be fighting before allowing themselves to be extradited to the United States. The daily Liberation printed

excerpts of a conversation Escobar allegedly had in a telephone contact with Colombia's secret service in which he proposed calling off his gang's war on the government if drug traffickers are allowed to rejoin society.

Escobar reportedly said in the discussion over the weekend that the drug traffickers would be willing to abandon to the state all of the property already seized by the government in its two-week-old crackdown on the drug trade.

In exchange, he said, the drug traffickers want to be allowed to integrate into society without being arrested. He also reportedly issued a warning of what would happen if the government spurned the peace offer.

"There will be some deaths, always more deaths," Escobar said, according to the newspaper. "I will give orders. Some journalists and some magistrates — they will pay."

By Colombian Justice Minister Monica de Greiff, whose life has been threatened by the drug barons, said in Washington Tuesday that the government would not negotiate.



Kaifu may call October election

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu could be on firm enough ground to call elections for parliament's powerful lower house in October if his U.S. trip is a success and his party wins an upcoming by-election, political analysts said.

Kaifu's trip could help boost both his own reputation and that of his scandal-ridden Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) by putting him in the international spotlight, analysts said.

"Japanese people see leadership in the management of foreign affairs, especially with the United States," said widely quoted political analyst Taizo Yakushiji at Seitama University. Kaifu arrives in Washington Thursday for talks with U.S. President George Bush in Washington.

He will then travel to Mexico for discussions with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and to Canada for talks with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Kaifu's trip may deflect voter focus from recent scandals ahead of an upper house by-election Oct. 1 in Ibaraki, a prefecture northeast of Tokyo.

The by-election will be a crucial test of LDP efforts to improve its image before lower house elections, analysts said. If the LDP-backed candidate wins, party members will be more confident about holding a quick election. The LDP must call the poll before July 1990.

If last Sunday's Kyoto mayoral election is any indication, the LDP has made some gains since Kaifu became prime minister in early August.

Not only did the ruling party's candidate win, but more significantly the main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) candidate lagged far behind.

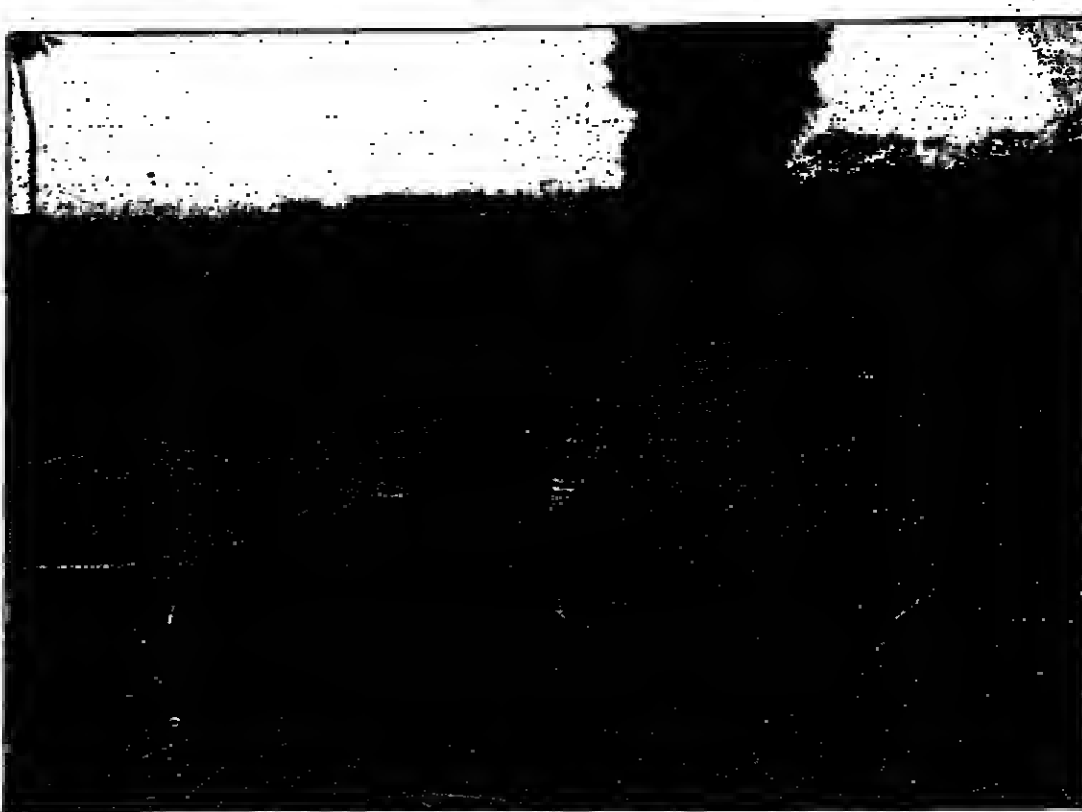
"The reason is that the JSP couldn't mobilize its machine operation," Yakushiji said. "(The election) also suggests that the LDP is still strong among local constituencies."

Optimism after the Kyoto poll may have spurred Shin Kanemaru, considered an LDP kingmaker, to hint that a Lower House election could be called soon.

His remark spawned conflicting comments from leaders within the LDP, indicating internal controversy about the timing of the election, analysts said.

One faction leader has suggested the election should not be called until the next financial year's budget is passed. That would delay an election until January.

Another factor in the LDP's favor is the announcement that the Emperor Akihito's youngest son, Prince Aya, plans to marry. This has pushed scandals, an unpopular sales tax and other domestic political articles off newspaper front pages.



All-out war between the government and the Medellin cartel — A cocaine lab in Antioquia burns during a military operation.

Colombo says security problem under control

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's foreign minister said Wednesday the government was "on top of" the country's security problem as reports came in for more political killings by suspected leftist rebels and vigilante squads.

"We are on top of the problem," said Ranjan Wijeratne, who is also deputy defence minister. "The police and the security forces are going all out to hit them (leftwing rebels)."

Wijeratne spoke to Reuters on the telephone before leaving for Yugoslavia as head of the Sri Lanka delegation at the Non-Aligned Summit meeting.

Military sources and residents reported more killings by suspected members of the people's Liberation Front and counterattacks by vigilante squads.

Residents at Anuradhapura, in north-central province, said 10 burned bodies were found smoldering Wednesday at Shravastipura, six kilometres from the town.

The residents said the parents of a policeman were shot dead and the father of another police was killed Tuesday night in separate attacks by suspected rebels. Rebels set fire overnight to 10 houses belonging to servicemen close to Anuradhapura, the residents said.

A government statement said 240 suspected rebels were rounded up Tuesday and four rebels were shot dead by the security forces.

It said the rebels burned four buses Tuesday in different parts

of the island.

The front, made up of radical youths of the majority Sinhalese community, has been accused by Wijeratne of trying to topple the government by force. About 4,000 people have been killed in its two-year anti-government campaign.

The front has crippled state and commercial activities on the island this week with a five-day general strike called from last Monday.

Officials said staff turned up at an office Wednesday but did not work because of threats from the front.

Official sources said Wijeratne was likely to hold informal discussions with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Belgrade on Sri Lanka's row with India over the withdrawal of Indian troops.

"However, no meeting has been set so far," an official said.

Cholera hits Vietnamese refugees in squalid camp

HONG KONG (R) — Three Vietnamese boat people living in conditions described as "squalid" on a remote Hong Kong Island have contracted cholera and a fourth suspected case is under observation, a government doctor said on Wednesday.

Officials and international relief agencies have for months been fearing an outbreak of disease as thousands of Vietnamese boat people continue to flow into the colony, jamming into already overcrowded refugee camps.

There are now some 55,300 boat people refugees in Hong Kong, more than 30,000 of whom arrived this year.

The three confirmed cholera cases are a 25-year-old woman, an 18-year-old girl, and a four-year-old child. A boy of 14 is under observation, suspected of having the disease.

Government doctor Lo Wai-kee told reporters it was believed the victims caught the highly infectious and sometimes fatal disease by eating contaminated shellfish.

All contracted cholera on Tai A Chan island where they spent a month after arriving in Hong Kong by boat from Vietnam. The incubation period for the disease is between two and five days.

Lo said the island had been put under a 10-day quarantine, with no movements of boat people on or off.

A medical team had started inoculating those on the island to prevent the disease from spreading.

Boat people normally spend up to a month on the island and are then moved onto a group of five ferries moored off another island

nearer Hong Kong when space becomes available.

Lo said medication would be given to the 2,000 people on the ferries as a precaution.

Local Oxfam director Chris Bale, whose organisation had warned of the danger of disease on the Sokos earlier this month, said: "Hygiene conditions are extremely primitive."

"There were some toilets installed a few days ago, but they are too far away. The beach was covered in mounds of faeces. People were washing and going to the toilet in that bay," he added.

Reporters who recently visited the islands found more than 5,000 people living in makeshift tents and converted pig sties, with mounds of rotting rubbish strewn along paths and children playing in the heavily-polluted sea.

Stakes dramatically shifted in Japan's battle of the sexes

By Janice Fuhrman
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's battle of the sexes used to be simple: men won. But a widening gap between what today's young men and women want from each other has many men desperate for brides and running scared.

They are so scared that 50 men are signing up for the inaugural course at Keiko Higuchi's Birdgroom School, billed here as a first-of-its-kind institution of learning. The goal is to demystify women.

For the equivalent of about \$300, the men will get an 11-session course in what the modern Japanese woman wants from life, marriage and family. Professors, medical doctors and journalists are scheduled to lecture.

Ms. Higuchi, a women's studies professor at Tokyo's Keio University, expects that most students will be single and shopping for a spouse, but married men also are welcome. The only requirement is that an applicant be a high school graduate.

The idea for the course grew out of Ms. Higuchi's belief that men don't understand today's Japanese women, who are economically and emotionally more independent than their mothers. Rather than teach a

man how to trap a bride, the school's aim will be to instruct men in how to be independent, understanding partners.

"There is a new wind blowing in Japanese society," the school's information pamphlet says. "Women have begun to change by seeking a more livable existence, a richer life and a better relationship to men."

The Japanese have always been the marrying kind: only four per cent remain single in their late 40s, and the divorce rate is among the lowest in the world, government statistics show.

But a worrisome gap has developed in people's expectations of marriage. Some women are delaying marriage and rejecting the traditional roles of wife and mother, while men continue to cling to the status quo.

This has sent both sexes running to matchmaking services — today's video-equipped versions of the traditional arranged marriage.

From mom-and-pop shops to slick, pricey operations, the services are thriving in Japanese cities, fuelled by high fees from their mostly male clients.

The marriage information business, which didn't even exist a decade ago, does an annual business worth 20 billion yen (\$145 million), accord-

ing to the Japan Economic Journal.

In Tokyo alone, there are more than 220 private matchmaking services.

The "Yomiri Tsubai Circle" has about 20,000 members who pay upwards of 317,000 yen (\$2,250) for a menu of services that includes introductions to three people a month.

Some 230 counselors consider personal data, psychological factors and even favourite colours to match prospective mates.

"Young ladies never compromise," says Kazumori Nijima, manager of the service.

"Men, by comparison, are passive in their conditions for a wife."

Men, he said, seem to require only a woman under a certain age and oo previous marriages. Women seek with college degrees, career ambitions, warm personalities, exciting lifestyles and a sense of fashion.

Most Japanese men, lacking the time, inclination and necessity to court women, have long relied on matchmakers to arrange marriages to women who will provide children and a stable home. Love, although often an unexpected bonus that developed later, was rarely part of the marriage deal. Mistresses were common.

COLUMN 8

Stolen purse, memories returned

WASHINGTON (AP) — The money was gone, but the workers figured Alice Wilson would still like to have back the purse they found behind an old department store cabinet. They were right. Found nearly two decades after it was stolen, it was like her own personal time capsule. There were pictures, an address book, old telephone numbers, memories. The construction workers who found it — Chuck William and Tracy Johnston — eventually found Wilson, using the phone numbers. "It was my favourite purse at the time because it was given to me for my birthday," Wilson, now 39, said Tuesday. "Never in a million years did I think I would get that purse back." Inside was her learner's permit for driving. There were photos of her high school sweetheart, her girlfriends from high school. There was her then-new voter registration card, along with gold-coloured lipstick and makeup. There was a photo of her mother smoking a cigarette. Wilson happily said her mom has since given up the habit.

Man campaigns for slower world

PONTYFRID, Wales (AP) — Myrdin Thomas was fined Thursday for driving too slowly, but said he'd do it again because "The world is going too fast." The former coal miner was fined £50 (\$80) by magistrates for driving 30 kilometres per hour in a 50-kilometre per-hour zone, causing a 3-kilometre traffic backup. "When he was cautioned by police he said he always drives slowly," prosecutor Alison Morris told the court. Magistrate Richard Evans told Thomas his driving could cause frustrated motorists behind him to crash. But outside the court, the 53-year-old Welshman was unrepentant. "Sometimes I drive as slowly as 15 kilometres per hour, but I do it because then I feel safe. The world is going too fast and it would be better if everyone drove like me," he said. Thomas would have found a warm welcome in nearby Shropshire County, over the border in England, where local authorities are campaigning to draw tourists who drive 48 kilometres per hour or less. The "Shropshire welcomes Sunday drivers" campaign is offering a prize for the visitor taking any roundabout journey lasting the longest time, and hotels are offering discounts to people in Morris Minors — one of those little low-powered cars that highway speedsters curse at as they sail by in the passing lane. The last one was made in 1971.

Cards with master's voice

NEW YORK (AP) — Credit cards that respond only to their owner's voice have been invented by scientists at Bell Communications research, it was announced Monday. A card owner could put the card in a bank teller machine that was equipped with a microphone and then speak a password instead of punching in a four-character identification code, Bellcore researchers said. The system could also work with telephone calling cards, consumer credit cards and doors that use card locks, Bellcore said. The system capitalises on the premise that no two voices are alike. It compares the spoken words with the voice pattern stored digitally on the card. Bellcore said it has patented the system and plans to license it to other companies. Bellcore does research for the seven regional Bell U.S. phone companies.

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	14	20	68 Cloudy
ATHENS	20	28	72 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	40	86 104 Clear
BANGKOK	25	32	77 90 Rain
BELLEVILLE	10	20	50 68 Clear
CAROL	22	32	72 90 Clear
CHICAGO	21	29	69 85 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	06	18	54 64 Clear
FRANKFURT	06	17	53 63 Cloudy
GENEVA	07	15	45 59 Cloudy
HONG KONG	22	32	80 Clear
STANISLAW	21	30	70 Clear
LONDON	17	23	64 73 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	24	76 Cloudy
MADRID	17	24	63 75 Clear
MEXICO	25	34	77 93 Clear
MOSCOW	18	25	64 77 Cloudy
MOSCOW	12	24	54 75 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	24	35	75 95 Clear
NEW YORK	21	30	70 86 Cloudy
PARIS	14	18	57 64 Clear
ROME	15	28	59 82 Clear
STONEY	18	28	64 82 Clear
TOKYO	24	31	75 88 Clear
VIENNA	10	14	50 58 Cloudy

Soldiers stand guard near Colombo's main train terminal. More than 1,000 people have been killed in ethnic violence in the last five weeks according to the government.

Bakker trial delves into PTL 'corruption'

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina (AP) — Jim Bakker's former personal aide testified Tuesday the PTL founder felt he lived "shabbily" — yet moved his belongings by private jet and kept his swimming pool heated to 90 degrees.

David Taggart, the first witness called when Bakker's trial opened Monday, also said the board of the evangelical empire in 1985 approved borrowing \$800,000 for operating expenses while voting Bakker a \$200,000 bonus.

On cross-examination by the defence, Taggart testified Bakker had repeatedly objected to bonuses and raises approved by the board but always took the money.

If convicted of all 24 counts of fraud and conspiracy, Bakker could be sentenced to 120 years in prison and fined \$5 million.

Bakker quit PTL in 1987 amid revelations about his 1980 sexual encounter with church secretary Jessica Hahn and a \$265,000 payoff for her silence.

Defence attorney George T. Davis said the Hahn payment was made without Bakker's knowledge, but Taggart said Bakker personally approved it.

Hahn is not on the list of witnesses scheduled to testify. Taggart and his brother James were convicted last month of tax evasion. Each faces 25 years in prison and \$1 million in fines at sentencing Sept. 8. James Taggart, who was PTL's interior decorator, also is expected to testify.

Prosecutors say Bakker and other executives at PTL diverted for their own benefit at least \$4 million of the \$158 million they raised by selling \$1,000 "lifetime partnerships" at the ministry's resort hotels in Fort Mill, South Carolina.

David Taggart testified Bakker complained during a visit to Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma, just weeks before he resigned that he didn't live as well as other evangelists.

"They were showing us around," Taggart said. "Mr. Bakker said that he lived shabbily compared to Oral Roberts, the (Rev.) Humbards and other ministers."

Taggart said electric bills at Bakker's lakefront parsonage in Tega Cay, South Carolina, usually ran about \$1,800 to \$2,000 a

month because "the pool was kept at a very high temperature ... in the 90s (30s Celsius)."

The witness also recounted moving the Bakkers' clothing and other belongings from Tega Cay to a house they owned in Palm Springs, California, in 1984. He said the move was made on a private jet at a cost to PTL of \$105,000.

Taggart also testified that Bakker had become fascinated with real estate investments and wanted to invest his bonus payments in land.

"He told me he wanted to have 10 homes," Taggart said.

Defence lawyer Harold Bender had Taggart read from check lists made each day at PTL dealings with subjects ranging from telephones to getting gifts for TV audience members and providing ministers to counsel people.

"So Mr. Bakker was not only taking care of the day-to-day things at PTL — the lights, the cleanliness — he was also looking out for the spiritual welfare of his congregation, wasn't he," Bender asked.

"Yes, salvation was important," Taggart said.